DALY CITY RECORD

Companion Publication with the SAN MATEO INDEX of the City of San Mateo

BY J. L. BROWN | DALY CITY, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913 | VOL. 5, NO. 32

THE SUPERVISORS

San Mateo County Legislators Hold Their First Regular Meeting of the Month

After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Board of Supervisors, all being present Monday, proceeded to open bids for the construction of the county highway through Redwood City. The following bids were read:

Frederick Improvement Co., $33,-851.67.

Raisch Improvement Co., $32,825.

Adolph Tiechert, $38,672.

Blanchard-Brown Co., $35,955.25.

Barber Asphalt Paving Co., $32,-423.

Bark & Henry. 34,900.

The advisory board was present and after considering the bids., recommended that the bid of Raisch Improvement Co. be accepted, the work to be completed in 120 working days, and the chairman was authorized to enter into a contract at the price bid, viz: $32,825.

In response to the request that the World's Fair Commission submit a report at this meeting, Dr. Morgan of Half Moon Bay was present, stating that he had no written report, but could make a verbal statement. It was decided that the Supervisors desired a written report, so the matter was continued 30 days.

Commissioner Morgan called upon Mr. Hahn, another commissioner, who advised the board that the Panama-Pacific Exposition Co., who would construct the California Building at a cost of about $500,000, had 130,000 square feet of surface available for the counties and that San Mateo would be entitled to 3000 square feet which the commission recommended at a cost of $7,500, and the Supervisors, by a unanimous vote, approved the recommendation.

Commissioner Hahn said that the spaces would be given in groups of counties, this one consisting of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties that altogether will occupy 17,-000 square feet. Commissioner Morgan stated that the San Mateo location would be one of the best in the building and the principle work of the Commission was to make a world-beating floral display.

J. H. Welch, proprietor of the Balcroft road house at Lomita Park, that was closed last meeting for 30 days, with an extension of time for the hearing on citation, to give cause why the license should not be revoked, asked that he be permitted to open the place during the next two weeks.

District Attorney Swart was called upon, who after questioning Welch rigidly, stated to the board that he knew the place had been no credit to the county, but would not advise the board what to do. Chairman Brown said that the board could not turn down the district attorney, and as no motion was made, declared the discussion closed and called the next order of business.

Mr. Swart made a talk to the effect that while it made no difference to him, he was determined to stamp out the bad actors; that the general character of the saloons in the county was good, with the exception of a few brothels. It had been suggested that in the new ordinance it should be stipulated that purchasers of saloons shall have been residents of the coun for at least a year. Mr. Swart said that this is a most excellent suggestion, and that it would tend to improve the conditions, a thing that is desired by every respectable saloon in the county.

The monthly reports of the county officers were read and filed. Treasurer Chamberlain's report showed a balance of $569,513.73.

The motorcycle police report was as follows:

Logan, 13 days, no arrests.

Vallejo, 11 days, no arrests.

Brown, 14 days, one arrest.

Lowans, disabled through accident, unable to work.

The matter of changing the route of the county highway through South San Francisco was up before the board and it was decided that they meet the South San Francisco trustees at South San Francisco, Thursday at 10 a. m., and the clerk was instructed to repuest that all interested parties be present, including representatives of the Railroad Commission, the S. P. Railroad, Spring Valley Water Co., San Bruno people, etc.

Supervisor Francis asked if Cypress avenue at Marine View was a county road and the matter was referred to Surveyor Neuman.

A communication was received from General Manager Alfred Williams, of the Ocean Shore Railroad, offering to supply all the necessary timbers for the construction of an overhead crossing at Thornton station, at the point where Supervisor Casey's School Street road to the ocean crosses the Ocean Shore, and do the hauling of the timbers free. He requested that the county engineer supply the specifications of the timbers desired and the company would with pleasure deliver the same promptly. This will leave only the floor and guard rails to be furnished by the county.

$25 was donated to the chicken show, the same as last year.

A communication from the management of the California Land Show, thanking the county for participation, was read and filed.

Lindgren, the Baden bridge contractor on the State Highway, was granted an additional 30 days' time.

Quite a number of liquor licenses were approved and a number laid over for 30 days.

Supervisor Casey, as chairman of the county farm committee, made a strong statement regarding the foolishness of trying to do farming at the farm, except on a very few acres east of the hospital for garden stuff. He said that he casts no reflection upon Superintendent Eubanks, but his own life-long experience as a farmer made the fact certain that there could be no good results. Casey's recommendation was unanimously approved and the superintendent was instructed to sell several hundred bushels of seed oats that were to have been used for seed.

After the passage of bills, the board adjourned.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM EASTERN CITIES AND STATES

Democrats Are Generally Successful and Progressives Show Loss

Returns from the various Eastern cities and states in which elections were held Tuesday show the Democrats to have been generally successful and seem to be a vote of confidence for President Wilson.

John Purroy Mitchell, fusion candidate for mayor of New York, won over Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate, by a majority of 115,628.

In the sixth assembly district ex-Governor Sulzer won his fight for election to the legislature by a vote larger than those of his Democratic and Republican opponents combined.

Returns from New Jersey indicate that James F. Fielder, Democrat, supported by President Wilson, has a plurality of 18,000 over Edward C. Stokes, Republican, and Everett Colby, Progressive. Colby did not poll more than 40,000, as compared with Roosevelt's 145,410 when he ran for president. A Democratic legislature was elected.

Reports from Massachusetts place the plurality of David I. Walsh, Democrat, at about 50,000 for the governorship. Bird, Progressive, was second, Gardner, Republican, third, and Governor Foss, Independent, far at the bottom.

Henry Stuart went in as governor of Virginia unopposed.

Maryland chose Blair Lee, Democrat, an old college mate of President Wilson, for United States senator. On state, city and congressional tickets (no governor was being elected) Maryland also went strongly Democratic.

Republican candidates were victorious in Toledo, Ohio, for the first time in 16 years. Keller, Republican, was elected mayor with a plurality of 7000.

Democrats carried 38 cities in Indiana, Republicans 18, and Progressives 10.

Prohibitionists dried up a number of hitherto wet towns in Illinois, and the victors generally gave credit for it to the recently enfranchised women voters.

Newton D. Baker was re-elected mayor of Cleveland, but he had to count his "second choice" ballots to make it.

Mayor George J. Krab, Democrat, was re-elected at Columbus, but by a reduced majority.

A Louisville dispatch puts 6000 as the Democratic city ticket's majority. Democratic majorities in the state senate and house are also shown.

GRAND OLD PIONEER

Robert Sheldon Thornton, Ninety-five Years of Age, Entertains a Few Friends In Honor of His Deceased Wife---The 1850 San Mateo County Days

In conformity with an old New England custom, that grand old pioneer of Colma, Hon. R. S. Thornton, invited a few of his most intimate friends to a dinner last Friday evening, to commemorate the death of his devoted wife, who died last July while on a visit to her childhood home at Riverside, Rhode Island, where she was laid to rest in the old family plot in the churchyard.

HON. R. S. THORNTON

The date selected for this memorial gathering, October 31, 1913, was the birthday of Mr. Thornton, he having reached the advanced age of 95 years.

Though tinged with pathos, the story of the wonderful old man told as the friends seated themselves at the bountiful table was pleasant and interesting. He recited his life work by first saying that his deceased wife had been his companion for over 64 years. They were married in 1849 and in the following year he came around Cape Horn to seek his fortune in California, engaging in the blacksmith business, that being his trade.

In 1853 he filed on his original ranch, consisting of 160 acres of Government land, which he gradually improved so that in 1855 he returned to Rhode Island for his wife and they lived on the ranch until 1866, when he built his present home in Colma, which, by the way, is the oldest house in Colma. They made an ideal home, for although it is modest there is nothing lacking for comfort, while the acre and a half surrounding is a bower of beautiful flowers and foliage, with a goodly supply of fruit trees.

Their whole pioneer story would be a large one, and as interesting as it would be large, including such facts as that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Casey, father of Supervisor James T. Casey, worked together before Mr. Casey was married, and there could be many interesting things enumerated pertaining to the Casey family, when "Jimmie" was a baby boy and his growth to manhood, in which Mr. Thornton says: "There was never a blemish against Jimmie's good character for honesty and industry." What a grand recommendation.

After the sumptious dinner, there was piano music, singing and many incidents of the past chatted about, including, of course, the most sacred references to the deceased Mrs. Thornton, who was one of the grandest women that ever lived in California.

Mr. Thornton lives in their pioneer home, his companions being his only daughter, Mrs. Josephine L. Lindsay, and grand-daughter, Miss Josephine Lindsay, who are of the greatest comfort to the old man, who will no doubt under their good care reach at least the century mark.

The guests present were as follows: Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Beattie, Mrs. J. L. Lindsay and daughter Josephine, Steve Marini of San Francisco, Mrs. and Henry Ward Brown, A. A. Haskins, Wm. J. Savage, Mrs. and Chas. H. Laughlin, Supervisor and Mrs. James T. Casey, Mrs. Etta Smith of Melrose, Miss Reta Goss, Mrs. and Antone Sturla, Sidney Goss and J. L. Brown.

The really most impressive thing of the evening was a couple of selections on the old violin by Mr. Thornton, rendered as the guests were about to depart. Just think—there stood the old patriot who pioneered the peninsula, with the violin that he brought to California with him in 1850, wafting sweet melody from his soul. It was an occasion never to be forgotten.

Chinese Opium Joint Raided

Three Chinese were taken in a raid on a Menlo Park Chinese laundry late Sunday night conducted by Inspector F. A. Sutherland of the State Board of Pharmacy. They were charged with having opium in their possession before Justice of the Peace Lampkin at Redwood City Monday morning. Quong Sun and Li Sam were fined $100 each, and Quong Yek, who had before the court for the same offense before, was sentenced to six months in jail.

A Decided Innovation

Editor Swift of the Redwood City Democrat has coined a new form for his "Marriage License" column. Here is a sample: "Charles Miller agrees to erect Anna S. Wilson, aged 51, both of Los Angeles."

In 1901 there were only three men in Greenland who had more than one wife apiece; but those men were probably not lonesome.

County Pioneer Passes

John Lloyd, a well known resident of this county, passed away at his home in Burlingame last Thursday night from heart failure. Deceased had resided in the north end of the county for many years, and prior to that he made his home in Redwood City. He was born in the old town of Searsville 55 years ago. He learned the blacksmithing trade there from his father who conducted a shop at that point in the early days of the county. Mr. Lloyd in early life married Miss Franklin, a schoolmate, who, with several children, survives him. Deceased was well known throughout the county and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a brother of Mrs. P. H. McEvoy of Menlo Park, Mrs. Chas. Townsend of Redwood City and Mrs. William McDonald of New York. He was night watchman of the city of Burlingame up until a short time of his death.

A woman who would be in the whirl always thinks it is her turn.

MILLIONAIRE COBURN IS DECLARED INCOMPETENT

Loses Suit and Cannot Handle His Own Affairs

After nine hours of wrangling, the jurors in the Loren Coburn restoration to competency case reported a disagreement and the ancient millionaire finds himself in exactly the same place that he occupied when the trial commenced nearly a month ago.

The jury disagreed in the case of Loren Coburn, "the poor old rich man," who was suing to recover competency to control his million dollars. The jury was dismissed at 9 o'clock Tuesday night after wrangling over the issue all day. Judge Cabaniss of San Francisco presided in the place of Judge Buck, who has already declared Coburn incompetent.

The jurors voted eight in favor of Coburn and four against him. One more vote in his favor would have made him victor. But now he is still incompetent, under the law, and M. J. Hynes, the public administrator of San Francisco is his legal guardian.

Despite the disagreement and the weight of his 87 years, Coburn says he will try again to establish his right to handle his money. He has applied for a new jury trial.

It has cost him more than $100,000 already to fight the various attempts to take from him the management of his money, but he says he will go on fighting till he has exhausted every means, and all his money.

According to Louis D. Flanders, foreman of the jury, who voted in favor of the "poor old rich man," the four votes against Coburn were cast because of the testimony given by Judge Buck, who testified to his belief in the octogenarian's incompetency.

Judge Buck's appearance in his own courtroom as a witness in a case which he had once decided judicially is one of the many singular features of an unusual case.

It was the longest jury trial in the records of San Mateo county. It was the most important and famous incompetency case that has been tried for many years in this State. There have been 10 attorneys more or less busy in the latest, five on each side. Matt I. Sullivan and John L. McNab fought against each other in the suit.

The case began in 1908. Azio Coburn, a distant relative, of Topeka, was the prime mover in having the old millionaire brought into court to have his competency tested. Judge Buck decided against the millioaire.

The case was appealed and a new trial was granted. Again it went against Coburn. Then Coburn secured a jury trial before Cabaniss.

And now it will be tried all over again.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS TO MEET IN CALIFORNIA

Session in 1915 Will Probably Be Held in Mountain View

The first quadrennial session of the North American Division Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists will be held in California, and probably somewhere near San Francisco, in 1915, according to the decision of the executive committee of this and the General Conference, in joint council in Washington, D. C.

Members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church here are much elated over this report, sent out from the world's headquarters of the de-nomination at Washington, as it will bring to the coast most of the prominent men of the denomination, and will mean an attendance of at least 6,000 persons from every state in the Union, and from every province in Canada.

While the meeting place has not yet been definitely decided upon, it will most likely be held either in Los Angeles or in Mountain View. The probabilities are in favor of Mountain View, as this is the headquarters of the publishing department on the Coast. Also, it will be easier to find camping room in Mountain View, the plan being to pitch tents and have a large encampment during the session, which will last three or four weeks. There are nearly 10,000 adherents of the denomination in California alone, and many of these will attend the sessions.

The North American Division Conference was organized at the last General Conference session, held in Washington, D. C., last June, where four thousand were in attendance. The coming meeting in California will be the largest in point of numbers ever held by the denomination.

The securing of this meeting for California in 1915 was brought about through the reading of a memorial from the officials of the Pacific Union Conference, which has its headquarters in Mountain View. The memorial was read by Elder E. E. Andross, President of the Pacific Union Conference, and was supported by Elder F. M. Burg, of Los Angeles.. President of the Southern California Conference, and C. H. Jones, President of the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

PACIFIC COAST SIDE

What Our Neighbors Along the Pacific's Shore Have Been Doing, Are Doing and Will Do

County Engineer Neuman of Redwood City was a coast visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralston of Topeka, Kan., visited their uncle, W. B. Kanoff.

J. V. Azevado of Half Moon Bay isb uilding a garage in ther ear of the Enterprise saloon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose of Niles are guests of the latter's parents at Moss Beach for a week.

R. F. Theile of Roseville is in Moss Beach visiting with C. B. Smith. Mr. Theile owns property here.

C. B. Smith represented the Moss Beach end of the Triangle at the famous Portola Queens' entertainment.

Mrs. R. Mossh as returned to Moss Beach after a week's stay at Stockton, where she owns ranch propjerty.

The Ocean Shore Railroad Co. is installing electric lighting fixtures on their engines and in their passenger trains.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Santerre of San Francisco are ocupying the Hunting house, Moss Beach, for a several weeks' outing.

C. M. Johnson with his big car rendered good service in handling the big crowd Saturday and the Portola Queens seemed to like the looks of his car (?).

Mr. and Mrs. D. M Garl of Elkhart, Indana, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Kibble and Mrs. Katherine Ridley of Escalon, Indiana, visited Mrs. Ada Moll at Moss Beach last Tuesday.

Street grading, then sidewalks, then ornamental trees, then attractiveness to outsiders and then steady growth. This is the order that must be followed if we ever amount to anything.

John Norton of Sacramento was in Moss Beach the fore part of the week visiting his brother-in-law, Ed Schnerr. It pleased his many friends here even if it was to say howdo and goodby.

The expert manner in which Miss Wagner handled her automobile while giving the Portola Queens a joy ride around the Coast Side won the admiration of all who were so fortunate as to accompany her.

Mrs. Brooks, wife of the purchasing agent of the Ocean Shore Railroad, ivsited Mrs. T. L. Jordan at Moss Beach this week. She is becoming proficient in the art of catching eel and abalone.

Business is good on the Coast Side. Are you getting your share? It will be better before the winter is well upon us. Get ready for it by appealing to the readers now. The advertising columns are open.

Gretchen, the year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kreiger, fell into a baking vat filled with water Saturday and was saved from drowning by her mother. The Kregers are installing a bakery plant and while Mrs. Kreiger was assisting she missed the baby. After a search she found the infant in the vat and pulled her out unconcious but not too late to revive her.

Frank Valejo, deputy sheriff and motor cycle officer, has by perseverance and some pretty clever sleuth work succeeded in bringing to book the speed maniacs who run down Dennis Donovan and A. Ritz of Half Moon Bay near the Hovious ranch as they were coming home from Pescadero a week ago last Sunday. Vallejo traced them to Oakland by means of a registered letter. The men are in the employ of the Standard Oil Company have put up a check for $200 to insure their appearance in Justice Pitcher's court to answer a misdemeanor charge.—Half Moon Bay Review.

LABOR TO THE FORE

Trade Unions' Firm Stand For Child Labor Legislation.

PIONEERS IN THE MOVEMENT.

Organized Labor Has Insistently Advocated Laws to Help the Children. Important Part Taken by New York Workingmen.

George A. Hall, secretary of the New York child labor committee, in a recent letter to the New York Evening Post, said:

Representing an organization which has been in close touch during the past ten years with all child labor legislation in this state, I desire to submit a statement apropos of your recent editorial upon the attitude of operatives toward early child labor legislation.

By stating that "in the early days of child labor legislation, employers and operatives were a dual source of opposition, improvement coming largely through disinterested reformers"—an assertion which so far as New York state is concerned the facts of history do not confirm—you have inadvertently deprived workingmen of credit justly due them for the important part which they had in the enactment of early child labor legislation. Whatever individuals may have done, workers as a class must be judged by what they have done in their organized groups. Organized labor from the early years to the present time has unmistakably stood for child labor legislation.

Although New York's [f]irst child labor law was not enacted until 1886, this subject was actively discussed in labor circles twenty years previously. Referring to the activity of the Workingmen's assembly, the New York Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New York Children's Aid society and the New York State Medical society, Dr. Fred Rogers Fairchild in his "Factory Legislation of the State of New York," repeatedly describes how workingmen either initiated or joined with these organizations in an attempt to secure such legislation. A few extracts will make this point clear:

"The labor unions were first in the field and had been at work trying to secure some kind of child labor law for several years before the matter was taken up by others. * * * As early as 1864 the organized laborers of New York were agitating for * * * the prohibition of child labor. The laboring men's convention of 1869 drafted a (child labor) bill, which was presented to the legislature and for six years failed to receive even the consideration of the committee."

Year after year, without success, the Workingmen's assembly and later the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in conjunction with other organizations, continued to seek from the legislature a child labor law, as appears from the following quotation from Dr. Fairchild's study:

"In 1884, however, the Workingmen's assembly of the state, which had been steadily growing in political power at Albany, joined forces with the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. A number of factory bills were before the legislature in that year, the leading one being drafted by Mr. Gerry and being cordially supported by the Workingmen's assembly."

"Again, in 1885, bills were introduced by the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Workingmen's assembly working in co-operation."

"In 1886 substantially the same bill, which had been drafted by Mr. Gerry and pushed by the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Workingmen's assembly in 1884 and 1885, was again introduced, and after a long discussion and debate the legislature finally passed a bill embodying the main demands of the society and the laboring men."

Between 1886 and 1903 important amendments and additions to this first law were enacted, in all of which workingmen had a more or less active part. This is particularly true of the Reinhardt commission legislation of 1896.

In the campaigns since 1902, in which the New York child labor committee has taken an active part, our records show, with but rare exceptions, the continued co-operation on the part of laborers in the support of child labor bills advocated. In certain phases of labor legislation these workers have been the pioneers. This is notably true in connection with the fifty-four hour week law for minors and women, finally enacted in 1912, after more than ten years' persistent effort of workingmen.

The reported opposition of operatives in Massachusetts toward an eight hour day for children is in direct contrast to the support given here by workers to exactly this legislation in 1907. It is not unlikely, furthermore, that investigation would show that the opposition mentioned represented individuals and not labor organizations.

Carpenters Grow Rapidly.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has increased its membership 21,000 in the last year, according to Frank Duffy, general secretary of the union. He points to the continued progress of the union and says that 200 trade movements were begun last spring, practically all of which were successful.

A UNIQUE UNION.

Peculiar Organization of Railroad Telegraphers.

ADAPTED TO CONDITIONS.

Scattered Membership Makes Impossible Ordinary Meetings — Business Transacted by Correspondence—Mutual Benefit Department.

It is a fact not generally known that the railroad telegraphers' organization is different in its makeup from any other labor organization in the world. A large majority of its membership is composed of operators working in places where only one telegrapher is employed in a town, and that one is usually the station agent and general factotum for the railroad. The stations are so far apart, as a rule, that it is impossible for any great number of agents to meet together at any one time or place without seriously interfering with the business of the railroad, consequently they have to get along without meetings and transact most of their business by correspondence. They have the advantage of being able to communicate with one another by wire to a certain extent, but that process is not conducive to enthusiasm, and a certain amount of enthusiasm plays an effective part in organization work. However, what was hitherto thought to be an impossibility in the way of organization has by careful and persistent work been brought about, and the railroad telegraphers can now boast of an effective labor organization.

When the organization was first instituted it admitted to membership only those who were employed as telegraphers, but later on, in accordance with the development of the railroad business and the general processes of evolution, it widened its scope and admitted telephone operators, staff men, station agents, lever men, interlockers, train dispatchers, line repairers and train directors.

In most instances they are organized into what are called system divisions—that is to say, that all the telegraphers on one system of railroad are members of the same local or system division. Take the Southern Pacific railroad as an example. From Portland, Ore., south to San Francisco, from Ogden, Utah, west to San Francisco and from San Francisco south to Galveston, Tex., and New Orleans the telegraphers all belong to the one local. A chairman is elected for each superintendent's district, who takes up local matters with the division superintendent, and there is usually plenty for him to do. The chairman is by virtue of his office a member of the general committee, which body handles cases of a general nature as well as stubborn local cases that may come to it on appeal. The general committee elects a general chairman and a general secretary and treasurer, the former usually receiving a salary from the division, as well as traveling expenses, and it is his duty to adjust difficulties and keep his organization up to a constantly effective standard. He usually dies young.

The order held its ninth biennial and nineteenth regular session of the grand division—in ordinary parlance, its convention—at Baltimore, May 12 to 21, with over 700 delegates and visitors in attendance. The president's report to that obdy indicated 101 revised schedules and wage scales accomplished during the last two years and new schedules and wage scales established on eighteen other railroads. Each and every one of these negotiations included an increase in wages and improved working conditions, and there was a total absence of strikes during the two year period. This probably accounts for all the old officers being reelected at the Baltimore convention.

A feature of the organization of which its officers are justly proud is its mutual benefit department. This is an organized "hat passing" arrangement for the beneficiaries of deceased members, sometimes called insurance. Certificates in this department are issued in three series calling for $300, $500 and $1,000 respectively, costing $2.40, $3.60 and $7.20 per year. This department was started in 1898. Up to April 30, 1913, it disbursed for death claims $887,881.47 and still had a surplus on hand amounting to $378,592.32. This range of figures indicates what can be done in the insurance field and is worthy of some study.

The steady growth of the surplus is accounted for by so many young, healthy and desirable men entering the service and leaving it early in life for more profitable fields. The "lock and chain" man, the one that dances in and out of his organization, also helps to swell the surplus, and this makes it easier for the old steadfast, who habitually cracks down his dues with the regularity of clockwork.

The railroad telegrapher represents organized labor at the very outposts of civilization, and many locals in internationals, federal labor unions and even state federations, now in existence, are due to his persistent efforts for the cause of organized labor outside of his own particular craft.—H. B. Perham in American Federationist.

Carpenter's New Editor.

P. J. Doyle, formerly an Indianapolis newspaper man, has accepted the position of associate editor of the Carpenter, the official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Carpenter is published in Indianapolis.

The Flammerton Record

It Overtopped That of Silas Jones

By MARGARET LEE

"Mr. Jones," said Lord Flammerton, "I have called to ask you to do me the honor to give me in marriage your daughter, Miss Sophia."

Mr. Silas Jones, who was traveling abroad with his family and sojourning at a London hotel, looked as solemn as if his lordship had asked for his daughter to cut off her head. He slowly turned his eyes up at the ceiling, then lowered them to the floor, while his face indicated that he was suffering from a pain in his stomach. Presently, after clearing his throat, he said:

"I assure you, my lord, that I am sensible of the honor you, a peer of the realm of England, do me in asking for the hand of my daughter. But there is a reason why it would be better that you should withdraw your request. While it is true that I can make settlements upon Sophia that would enable her to restore Flammerton castle, she would bring a bar sinister to your family arms. It is not proper that so noble a lineage as yours should be marred by a marriage with one who is not only a commoner, but who has descended from a criminal."

His lordship remained silent.

"Yes, my lord, a criminal," continued the other. "Roger Jones, my great-grandfather, in 1703 was convicted of selling rum to the American Indians, was tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail and hanged to an apple tree."

Mr. Jones groaned not only in spirit, but audibly. Lord Flammerton sat watching him with a curious expression on his face. His lordship did not seem so appalled at receiving this

"I WILL RETURN THIS CHAIN TO YOU IN HIS OWN HOME."

information as might have been supposed. Instead of taking up his hat and bidding Mr. Jones good morning, he sat quietly where he was, fumbling with his watch chain, waiting for the paroxysm to subside; then he said:

"Permit me to commend you, Mr. Jones, for your candid confession. I will be as candid as you. I am aware that you Americans have an idea that our British aristocracy was reared from seed sent down from heaven. We who know the history of our own families from the beginning do not fool ourselves, though we permit others to fool themselves as to our honorable ancestry.

"The earliest of my ancestors mentioned in 'Burke's Peerage' was Hugh Hunker, a sort of Robin Hood without Robin's better traits, for Hugh robbed anybody, whether a bishop, a miser or a poor peasant. However, he was not considered very bad until he entered a house where a corpse was lying surrounded by burning candles and stole them for the tallow there was in them to grease his boots.

"Nevertheless Hugh Hunker was a good deal of a swell for those times and is recorded as being quite a lady killer. At any rate, he had a son and a grandson, who at a later period, when England had become more civilized, were prominent at court. One of the family is supposed to have been the man whom the Duke of Gloster employed to murder the young princes in the Tower. I have, however, looked into the matter and have concluded that he was merely an assistant at the murder."

The earl paused in the recital, and Mr. Jones gave vent to an expression of disappointment.

"The Hunkers," the former presently continued, "became noble in the time of Henry VIII. I have unearthed a bit of secret history from the records stored in the Tower of London which reveals the fact that when King Henry VIII. beheaded Catharine Howard the state executioner had just died, and no one could be found to do the job until Henry offered Andrew Hunker a baronetcy if he would wield the ax over the unfortunate queen. Hunker consented and was made Baron Worrington. Then when Henry made a wholesale confiscation of the church property he created the baron a sort of sheriff to eject the clergy and seize their belongings. The commission that my noble ancestor received for this amounted to a large fortune and enabled him to take higher rank, which was conferred upon him in the title I bear.

"I have been some time getting to the story of my immediate progenitors, but a candid statement of the case has rendered necessary the details I have given.

"Andrew Hunker made ducks and drakes with his fortune, and his grandson, Andrew, earl of Flammerton, was forced to take to the road to get a living. Don't understand that there was an especial taste in the family for robbery. The calling was at that time one that invited the more adventurous young men. The earl was one day riding alone near the estates of a country gentleman named Forbes when he met a young lady, Elizabeth Forbes, who was out hunting with her falcon. This young robber, who was more on the Robin Hood order, became at once enamored of the young lady, but unfortunately for the success of his suit he had recently plundered her home, and her father had sworn to bring him to the gallows.

"On the occasion of this first meeting between the highwayman earl and Elizabeth Forbes he took a gold chain from about her neck, saying at the same time:

"'Tell your father, who has sworn to hang me, that I will return this chain to you in his own home.'

"With that he bent low before the lady, took the tips of her fingers in his and kissed her hand. Now, this young fellow was a handsome rascal, and no calling was more popular with the ladies of that day than the profession of highwayman. Mistress Forbes straightway fell in love with the man who had robbed her and trembled at his boast that he would return her chain to her under her father's nose. Being discreet, she returned to her home and said nothing about the meeting.

"On the coming of age of Robert Forbes, Elizabeth's brother, the old gentleman gave a ball, the guests to be dressed in fantastic costumes. There was a man present who had adopted the garb of a headsman. There is no dress better fitted to show off a handsome figure than that of this official of that period. The man, instead of carrying a wooden ax, held in his hands a veritable steel weapon such as was used in lopping off human heads.

"The moment Elizabeth Forbes saw this person she recognized in his figure—his face was masked—the robber earl. He advanced toward her and, throwing a gold chain about her neck, asked her to dance. She accepted the invitation, trembling for him, for, though he was armed with an ax, many of the men guests present wore swords or were provided with other weapons suited to the characters they represented.

"The presence of this fantastic personage was noted by the guests, and it was not long before the host's attention was called to him. The robber perceived that he would soon be obliged to give an account of himself and in a few quick sentences begged Elizabeth to fly with him. She consented on condition that he would go at once, thinking to get him out of danger, and when they saw her father advancing to ask who this unknown guest might be she slipped her arm in his, and the two were passing out when Forbes, followed by others of his guests, pushed after them. The earl turned and, raising his ax, brought it down on the host's head, splitting his skull. Several men who wore swords drew them, and there was a combat, in which the earl put them out of the fight. Then, drawing Elizabeth with him, he disappeared in the darkness.

"There is no record of a marriage between Andrew Hunker, the robber earl, and Elizabeth Forbes, but since she was a commoner and he a noble it is quite possible that she did not expect marriage. However, she had a son—my grandfather—who was declared legitimate by King Charles II. and given his father's title and property, the latter consisting of plunder acquired on the road. It is quite possible that the king's favor was gained from the fact that Elizabeth Forbes became one of his favorites, though she is not given in the list by historians.

"You see, my dear Mr. Jones, that beside the record of my ancestors for criminality that of your great-grandfather, who sold rum to the Indians, was tarred and feathered and hanged, sinks into insignificance.

"To return to my proposition, I possess valuable estates, but I need ready cash. Your cash made by the sale of the Acme salve has been more honorably acquired than my estates, which were partly taken from the church and partly from unfortunate travelers, many of whom were doubtless murdered. Nevertheless the two together will enable me and my wife to maintain a high social position, and fortunately I am not judged by the deeds of my ancestors. On the contrary, I live in the glamour of what is supposed to be their greatness."

Mr. Jones' views having been altered by the man who would become his son-in-law, he consented, and the earl and Sophia became engaged. A few months later the London society papers printed a notice of the wedding which occurred in a fashionable church between Andrew Charles Dudley Fortescue Blake Hunter, Baron Warrington, Earl of Flammerton, of Flammerton castle, etc., and Sophia Ann Jones, daughter of a prominent American citizen. There was no mention of how the title had been obtained or of the Acme salve.

BOOST!

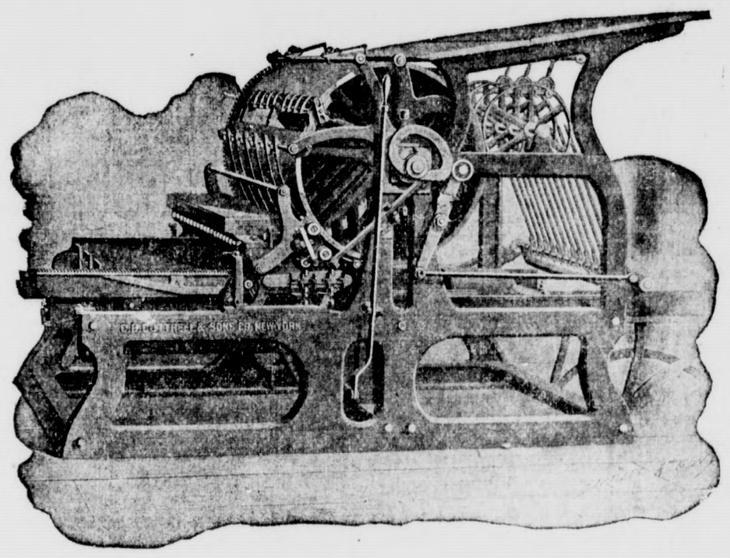
THE

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO

1915

CALIFORNIA



San Mateo Index

AND

Daly City Record

Goes Directly Into the Hands of Those Whom You Wish Most to Reach

Reasonable Prices **Good Workmanship**

OCEAN SHORE RAILROAD

OFFICIAL TIME SCHEDULE

Became Effective Sunday, Dec. 15, 1912

7	5	3	1			2	4	6	8	10
a.m	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Miles		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
8:04	5:35	10:00	8:10	0.0	SAN FRANCISCO	7:30	2:30	4:15	5:00	
8:15	5:50	10:15	8:30	2.5	Shops	7:15	2:12	4:00	5:45	
8 844	*5:59	*10:24	8:39	5.4	Onondaga	*7:07	*1:57	*3:50	*4:36	
8:49*	*6:03	*10:28	*8:44	7.1	Palmetto	*7:03	*1:52	*3:46	*4:32	
8:57	*6:04	*10:29	*8:49	7.6	DALY CITY	*7:02	*1:49	*3:44	*4:30	
8:54	*6:12	*10:37	*9:03	9.9	Thornton	*6:54	*1:40	*3:38	*4:23	
*807:	*6:19	*10:44	*9:09	11.9	Mussel Rock	*6:46	*1:30	*3:33	*4:17	
*801:	*6:22	*10:47	*9:13	13.1	Edgemar	*6:42	*1:24	*3:29	*4:13	
903:	6:26	10:51	9:20	14 3	SALADA	6:39	1:19	3:26	4:10	
*9:30	*6:28	*10:53	*9:24	14.8	Brighton	*6:35	*1:13	*3:23	*4:08	
*9:16	*6:31	*10:56	*9:28	16.0	Vallemar	*6:32	*1:08	*3:19	*4:04	
9:17	6:32	10:57	9:50	16.6	Rockaway	6:31	1:05	3:18	4:03	
9:22	6:37	11:02	10:05	18.1	TOBIN	6:25	12:45	3:13	3:58	
*9:25	*6:40	*11:05	*10:08	18.9	Ransome	*6:21	*12:40	*3:08	*3:53	
*9:24	*6:49	*11:14	*10:18	21.1	Green Canon	*6:12	*12:32	*2:58	*3:43	
*9:37	*6:52	*11:17	*10:30	22.8	Montara	*6:07	*12:27	*2:51	*3:34	
9:38	6:53	11:18	10:35	23.0	FARALLON	6:06	12:26	2:50	3:32	
9:32	6:57	11:22	10:38	24.1	MOSS BEACH	6:03	12:21	2:47	3:27	
*9:43	*6:58	*11:23	*10:39	24.4	Marine	*6:02	*12:19	*2:43	*3:25	
*9:37	*7:02	*11:27	*10:43	26.0	Princeton	*5:58	*12:16	*2 40	*3:22	
*9:38	*7:03	*11:28	*10:44	26.5	North Granada	*5:56	*12:15	*2:38	*3:21	
9:20	7:05	11:30	10:45	27.1	Granada	5:55	12:13	2:36	3:19	
*9:32	*7:07	*11:32	*10:55	27.6	SOUTH GRANADA	*5:54	*12:10	*2:35	*3:17	
*9:**	*7:09	*11:33	*10:58	28.1	Miramar	*5:52	*12:08	*2:33	*3:15	
9:50	7:16	11:40	11:14	30.2	HALF MOON	5:47	12:00	2:28	3:10	
*10:05	7:20	11:55	11:20	30.8	Arleta	5 45	11:55	*2 25	*3:05	
*10:10	.....	*12:00	.....	32.6	Fairhaven	.....	*11:21	*2:20	*3.01	
*10:15	.....	*12:05	.....	34 3	Purisima	.....	*11:15	*2:15	*2:56	
*10:17	.....	*12:07	.....	34.8	Sealrox	.....	*11:12	*2:09	*2:55	
*10:23	.....	*12:13	.....	36.1	Lobitos	.....	*11:07	*2:06	*2:52	
10:30	.....	12:20	.....	38.0	TUNITAS	.....	11:00	2:00	2:40	
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p m.	p.m.	a.m.

* Trains stop on signals and to leave passengers.

At Tunitas, stages connect for San Gregorio, La Honda, Ballevale, Pescadero and Pebble Beach

Trains No's 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are Daily.

Trains No's 7, 8 and 10, Sundays Only.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON CONSIDER ONE ANOTHER.

Romans 14:7-21—Nov. 9.

It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Romans 14:21.—Diaglott.

THIS lesson makes, perhaps, the strongest appeal of anything in the Bible in favor of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. True, it is addressed only to Christians, as is the entire New Testament. Nevertheless, many can appreciate the argument; and to such it will appeal along the lines of the Golden Rule.

The rule for Christian living, as taught and exemplified by the Master, is far more exacting than the Golden Rule, which is applicable to all men. Christ's followers are, of course, subject to the Golden Rule, but they voluntarily place themselves under a far more stringent rule. Their Covenant with the Lord is that in doing His will—in doing righteousness—they will never stand ready to sacrifice even life itself. This is what the Apostle meant when he declared that Christ pleased not Himself, but pleased the Father.

"None of Us Liveth to Himself."

As for the world, they both live and die to themselves. Their own personal interests stand first with them. Only to Christ and the Church could these words apply; for none others have entered into such a Covenant of self-renunciation, giving up present interests in exchange for a promise of a spiritual life hereafter, in the resurrection.

Giving Up Present Interests.

These are to live to the Lord—to do His will and not their own, to serve Him and not self, to lay down their lives in fighting against sin. When these die, they die unto the Lord in the sense that every member of the Body of Christ must die to the flesh before the entire Body can be glorified.

The Apostle proceeds to show that all judgment is vested in the Redeemer. Each member of the Church must ultimately stand the inspection of the Head of the Church. Loyalty to the Head of the Church will eventually bring membership in the glorious Church beyond the veil.

Let Us, Then, Judge Ourselves.

The Apostle's argument is, that instead of judging fellow-members of the consecrated Body of Christ, we should be full of sympathy for them. We do not know thoroughly their trials and difficulties. Our keen sense of justice should find its principal exercise in self-criticism and in watchfulness not to do anything that would stumble a brother or discourage him or cause him to fall away from the faith.

How many find it easy to excuse self, while they are very critical respecting other's shortcomings! Our Lord warned His people against such an attitude, saying, "With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged." If you are hypercritical and wish to measure others up to the full standard of perfection, the Lord will properly measure you by that high standard.

The Lord does not wish His people to think lightly of weaknesses and failures. He is, on the contrary, setting a high standard of love, sympathy and kindness. Love is the principal thing in God's sight.

"Nothing Unclean of Itself."

While the Jew was forbidden the use of swine, rabbits, oysters, etc., these restrictions were tests of his obedience to God; just as the forbidden fruit was thereafter unclean to Adam and Eve. The Apostle's argument is that to the Jew who died to all hope of attaining eternal life through the Law Covenant and who became united to Christ, the restrictions of the Law Covenant would no longer be binding. And, of course, to the Gentile, who never was under the Law Covenant, its restrictions would have no application when he accepted Christ.

But if any man's reasoning faculties were so twisted that he thought himself under obligations, he would be responsible according to his judgment. To violate his conscience would mean that he had willingly committed sin; for he would be wrong in doing what he thought to be wrong, however harmless the matter might be in itself.

The Christian Covenants to Fight Sin.

The brother who is strong mentally, morally and physically, should gladly abstain from whatever would stumble another. Should we not be glad to lay down our lives for the brethren? If so, should we not be ready to abstain from using trifling liberties for our weaker brother's sake, for whom Christ died? This is a strong argument.

Rather preserve others from temptation too strong for them by faithfully abstaining from everything that might appear evil in others' sight, however right it might be in your own sight, and however correct your own judgment of the Divine Law on the subject.

The advantages connected with membership in God's Kingdom consist rather in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Spirit enjoyed by probationary members of the Kingdom class.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Flag Signals.

"Strike the flag" is to lower the colors in token of submission.

"Dipping the flag" is lowering it and hoisting it again in salute to a vessel or fort.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag taken before an enemy to indicate a desire for consultation.

The black flag from time immemorial has been unfurled as the flag of piracy.

A yellow flag flown from a vessel is a sign of disease and denotes quarantine.

A flag at half mast denotes mourning. When a man is lost at sea the vessel returns with its flag at half mast to announce the tidings of death.

When the president of the United States embarks in his barge the American flag is hoisted in the bow and at the main of the vessel.

Flags are everywhere used as the symbol of rank, and the officers who have charge of them are called "flag officers."

The red flag is a sign of defiance and is often employed by disturbers of the peace. It is also used to denote danger.

Rules For Dolls.

"A wooden headed doll should be careful not to hit her head against her mother lest she hurt her."

"A doll should keep away from the rocking chairs, as the rockers may crush her."

"A wax doll should avoid the fire if she wishes to preserve a good complexion."

"Often an old doll with a cracked head and a sweet smile is more beloved than a new doll with a sour face."

"It is a bad plan for dolls to be stretched out on the floor, as people are apt to tread upon them, and a doll that is trodden on is sure to go into a decline."

Marjorie was reading these rules to her dolly with a very sober face. Then she laughed. "Dolly," said she, "it's funny, but I really believe that these rules are more for me than they are for you."—Our Little Ones.

Ancient Money.

Absolutely pure gold is twenty-four carats fine.

The most ancient coins known are of electrum, four parts of gold to one of silver.

The earliest Greek coins bore a lion or tortoise on the obverse and punch marks on the reverse side.

The Spartans had an iron coinage, no other being allowed.

The Lydians were the first to coin money. The oldest coins known are from about 1600 B. C.

Homer mentions brass money in use among the Greeks.

Before the days of coined money the Greeks seem to have used copper nails as currency.

Herodotus mentions Croesus as the first sovereign who made coins of gold.

Silver was first coined in Rome in 269 B. C., when Fabius Pictor set up his mint.

Flight of Birds.

Some birds in their migrations move at the rate of a mile a minute for several successive hours. It is believed that many of them actually travel six to eight hundred miles a day and are thus able to go from the arctic to the torrid zones in three or four days.

A falcon sent to the Duke of Lerma from Tenerife to Andalusia returned in sixteen hours, a distance of 780 miles.

The gulls of Barbados go 200 miles in search of their food, making a daily flight of 400 miles.

Origin of the Word Cigar.

The word cigar is derived from the Spanish "cigarral," which means garden. When tobacco was introduced into Spain the inhabitants planted it in their gardens. When offering the weed to a friend a Spaniard would frequently say, "It is from my garden" ("Es de mi cigarral").

Through misunderstanding on the part of foreigners the expression was corrupted, and cigarral was supposed to refer to the tobacco. The word was in time shortened to cigarro and finally became cigar.

The Earliest Chimney.

The oldest certain account of a chimney places it in Venice in 1347. None of the Roman ruins show chimneys. The chimney of antiquity was a hole in the roof. A kitchen in Rome was always sooty, and the wealthy Romans used dry wood, which would burn without soot.

History of the Lemon.

The lemon has a clear history. Unknown to the Greeks and Romans, it was introduced into Spain by the Arabs in the twelfth century and in 1494 was being cultivated in the Azores and shipped in large quantities to northern Europe.

Riddle.

Name the two longest English words.

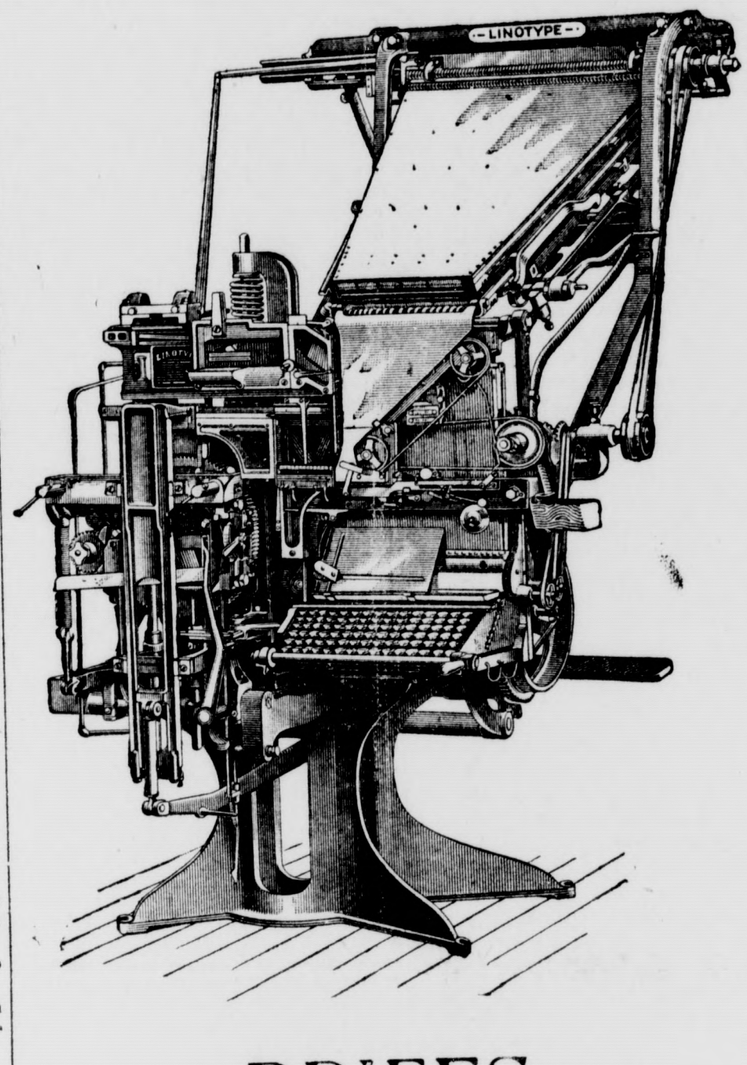
Smiles—there is a mile between the first and last letters, and beleaguered, because there is a league between the first and last syllables.

Charade.

My first, though of the feathered kind,
Is never known to fly;
My next all who improve their mind
Seize as it passes by.
My whole may much occasion find
To make the truthful lie.
Answer.—Bed, time—bedtime.

PATRONIZE THE HOME

LINOTYPE WORK



BRIEFS, TRANSCRIPTS, BOOK WORK

AT

CITY PRICES

San Mateo Index

AND

Daly City Record

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE

It Was to Serve a Legal Purpose

By EDNA C. TRASK

My father died when I was nineteen, leaving me a fortune. He had made it by building up a business in which he was much interested and always regretted that I had not been born a boy that I might succeed him in its management. Since that could not be he made arrangements before his death for the succession, but left the greater part of the stock of the company to me. At the time of his death his lawyer, Mr. Crocker, who was also his most intimate friend, was abroad, but was expected home within a few weeks. Nevertheless my father had named Mr. Crocker to be my guardian.

Mr. Crocker was taken ill abroad and was a long while regaining his health. Not considering himself fitted for business, he remained away nearly a year longer than had been expected. One morning immediately after his

"ONE IS A CLERGYMAN," MR. CROCKER EXPLAINED.

arrival I received a telephone message from him to come to his office at once. It was then 11 o'clock, and I promised him that I would be there within a quarter of an hour.

The moment I arrived he took me into his private office and shut the door.

"Are you engaged to be married?" he asked quickly.

"No."

"Is there any young man whom you would like to marry?"

"No. Why do you ask these questions?"

"The extension of my trip abroad has turned awry your father's intentions for you. He had no faith in a woman's ability to manage property and appointed me your guardian till you reach the age of twenty-one years, or the 21st day of November, which is today. He also willed that if you married with my approval of your husband your fortune was to be turned over to you. If you were not so married by noon today the estate was to be kept in the business, you to receive $100 a month from it, the principal to be ultimately used to found an institution to bear the testator's name."

Great heavens—a hundred dollars a month! I had been used to spending more than that for pin money.

"What shall I do?" I cried. "I know no one I wish to marry or who wishes to marry me."

"I think I can save your property to you by formally complying with the provisions laid down. You can marry, but need not live with your husband and in time get a divorce. These persons who try to tie up property after their death usually make a mess of it. I have had only an hour in which to act, for I did not read the will till I came to the office an hour ago, but I have already made an arrangement by which you may be married at once. There is now waiting in another room a man who will marry you, with the understanding that the marriage is merely to conform to the law. If you don't care to live with him"—

"Care to live with him! Of course I won't care to live with him!" I exclaimed.

"In that case, in due time I will see that you secure a divorce."

"Why does the man consent to marry me?"

"I will see that he doesn't suffer by the transaction—that is," he added, "in case he does not fall in love with his wife."

"Let me see him," I moaned. "No. I don't wish to see him. I am to marry him to evade the law. I don't care who or what he is."

"Your decision?" queried Mr. Crocker.

"On the terms," was my reply, "I'll marry Old Nick."

A tap on a bell brought an attendant, and Mr. Crocker directed him to summon the two gentlemen in the outer room.

"Oh, heavens!" I exclaimed. "Are there two of them?"

"One is a clergyman," Mr. Crocker explained, with a faint smile.

The moment they entered I stared at the groom to be. I gave a sigh of relief, for in case anything should go wrong I felt that I might have every confidence in him. He did not show the same eager curiosity in me that I had for him, looking at me with a reassuring smile. Mr. Crocker introduced him, but I did not hear his name or the complimentary things that were said about him. All the young man said was that he would be happy to help me out of a difficulty and that I need not fear for a moment that he would take advantage of the legal knot that was to be tied between us. As for me, I didn't open my mouth, but submitted to be led like a lamb to the slaughter.

In order to keep up appearances—that is, to avoid a swoon or a breakdown of some kind during the ceremoney—I exercised my will power to fancy that I was a happy bride, marrying the man of my choice. I got on tolerably well till I heard the words "man and wife;" then things began to grow confused about me, and I knew nothing more till I found myself lying on an office lounge, looking up into the most sympathetic, kindly, loving—yes, it was loving—face I ever saw.

Then I heard persons leaving the room, and presently all was still. I judged that I was alone with my—legal—husband.

"Poor child!"

"I hope," I said, "that you don't consider my breaking down in this way any want of compliment to you. It was the suddenness of it, the—the"—I was stalled.

"It would be very foolish in me," he said, "to consider my individuality of any importance whatever in the matter. I am simply that legal party, Mr. John Doe, who is constantly disputing with Richard Roe. You, being a woman, can't be Richard Roe. I suppose, however, you might be Richarda Roe. But we need never have any of the legal squabbles of these two ancient and honorable parties, for we are not to be together, and you can rely on Mr. Crocker to get you out of it without any trouble whatever. I see no necessity of your giving up your maiden name except in signing documents. This legal condition need not last a year, I am sure, and will be scarcely a ripple on the surface of your life."

"You are very nice about it, and I have every confidence in you. How did Mr. Crocker come to select you for the purpose?"

"I am under great obligations to your late father."

"You! Under obligations to papa!"

"Yes. Fifteen years ago, when I was a boy, he took me into his business and advanced me till at the time of his death I was his principal manager."

"You are not Edward Keane?"

"I am."

How singular! I was married to Edward Keane. Ten years before a young man of twenty had come one day to the house from my father's office with a message for him. I was then a girl of ten and saw him but a few moments. Since then I had heard of Edward Keane, whom my father was intending to place at the head of his business when he should leave it. The young man had been to the house a number of times since, but I had always been away, either at school or visiting, at the time of his coming. I was lost in wonder at this happening and was tongue tied. Presently I asked him if the marriage was the carrying out of a plan laid by my father before his death.

"I only know," he replied, "that not two hours ago Mr. Crocker summoned me here in great haste and told me that my benefactor's daughter must be married before noon or lose her inheritance. He asked me if I would consent to be a legal husband till the property could be turned over to you and would pledge myself to leave you free and consent to a divorce at any time you desired. I told him that I would do anything in my power for your father's daughter. Besides, I have seen you once or twice when you have not seen, or perhaps have not noticed, me."

"And you did not marry me for a—for a consideration?"

"Yes; the consideration of being of service to you."

We chatted some time longer, when my husband prepared to call in Mr. Crocker and ask him for a full statement of the case. He came and told us that it was my father's wish that I should marry Edward Keane. My father had stipulated that I was to do so or the provision already stated was to be enforced. Mr. Crocker was relied on to make this match, if possible. His failure to return as soon as expected came very near costing me a fortune. When he found that he must act at once he did so with his accustomed rapidity and talent for management. He had married me as my father desired, and it remained with me and my husband whether we should make the marriage real as well as legal. After giving us this explanation he retired, leaving us again alone together.

"What shall we do?" I remarked, as much to myself as to him.

"You can do nothing unless I ask you to be my wife till death do us part, as your father desired. Will you?"

We remained together where we were for an hour longer. At first I was disposed to put off a decision, but before we left I had consented. There was nothing more to do but make an announcement of our marriage and go on our wedding journey.

Daly City Record

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. L. BROWN

Entered at the post office of Daly City, Cal., as Second-class matter, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

Indorsed by the Building Trades Council of San Mateo County.

TERMS:

One Year, in advance.....$1.50
Six Months, " ..... .75
Three Months, " ..... .40

DALY CITY, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 7, 1913

WORSE THAN VANDALISM

One would with awful horror conclude that an act of vandalism such as cutting the ears and fingers from a corpse to steal the diamond rings was the limit of depravity, and that so villainous a critter should meet with immediate extermination.

There are, however, other crimes that are for worse, crimes that are in line with the ravishing of an infant by a fiend incarnate and shame be it to Daly City for the curse of such venomous and putrid degenerates.

Some time Saturday night (not Halloween) a cowardly viper that disgraces the figure of a full grown man, who oozes around in his own slime of choice because it is more putrid than other slime, threw the contents of a can of black paint on the "Record Corner" sign at the corner of Mission street and Theta avenue, solely to satisfy his venomous craving, for no one—not even this cowardly villian—is deserving of having his property thus destroyed. And the worst of it all is that thousands of people pass on the cars every day and as as many more in automobiles on the State Highway, see this dastardly thing that adds odium to the already disgraced name of Daly Ctiy, thereby affecting every decent citizen and property owner within the municipality.

So far as the Record is concerned, people who have not heretofore been friends are so incensed at the inexcusable act that they have expressed their unqualified disapproval, with the supplementary suggestion that the Record should be proud indeed of its enemies and that the paper is deserving of unlimited encouragement for its endeavor to rid Daly City of such an undesirable element.

Repeatedly the Record building has been smeared during the nighttime with "I. W. W." posters on the doors and windows, and one night the M. E. church, which is more protected by darkness than the Record building, at the corner of Knowles avenue and Garden street, had scores of these "I. W. W." posters pasted on its doors and sides, practically ruining the paint.

The vandal who disfigures a corpse for gain may do so in desperation in some cases to feed the mouths of his starving children, but to the contemptible whelp who would thus damage a church and perform the other acts above mentioned, there can be no gain except to increase his utter fitness to grovel with other maggots.

It is time to act, citizens of Daly City and ye erstwhile "solid three' of the Board of Trustees, it is up to YOU to ferret out and rid our city of such a curse, for which you are mostly responsible.

The spirit of the I. W. W. Orrin Ford, though he is departed, is still rampant in Daly City, to the detriment of every decent resident and property owner. Rapid advancement was our natural heritage—but eighteen months ago it was blighted with the deadly nightshade.

"SERRA DAY"

Monday, November 24, will be a holiday in honor of the bicentennial of the birthday of Padre Junipero Serra, the founder of California. Governor Johnson said in proclaiming it a holiday:

"To the memory of Junipero Serra California owes everlasting tribute. He brought civilization to our land and in character and deed he deserves a foremost place in the history of our State."

English peers are getting rid of their fine estates because of the alleged burden of taxation under the famous Lloyd George budget. Wonder if the American peers will be led to get rid of their incomes to escape the income tax?

Tuesday's elections in the East do not indicate that President Wilson got into the White House on a fluke, as many have been claiming. The Democrats maintained their winning gait of last fall. In New Jersey, where President Wilson was particularly an issue, through his endorsement of Fielder, the Democratic candidate for governor, he came through with flying colors.

Anthon Comstock, self-appointed preceptor of morals, is on the warpath again. He is opposing the circulation of the militant suffragette literature brought to this country by Mrs. Pankhurst because it tells the naked truth about woman's position in England. Anthony always was a crank on nakedness.

A preacher in Los Angeles has been sentenced to 100 days on the city inebriates' farm. Had no idea that kind of preacher could be found in a chemically pure town.

Governor Johnson has been in the East on a campaign trip, but Tuesday's election returns do not show a Progressive landslide.

THE COMET NOT A KNOCKER

We have been in the newspaper business for nearly fifteen years. We have endured with stolid smiles all the kicks and cuffs to which the editorial flesh is heir and still we walk without a crutch. The sinister glare of the politician and the searchlight of aggrieved criticism has been turned on us and we have not been struck blind. We have not been demeaned by the average number of wise men who new better than we how the headline should read and still our respectable friends speak to us.

People have even said we had no right to live and take our place in the world because we were young. Whether we were bitten by a dog or lost our home, it didn't matter, because we were "Only a boy," and "A boy aint no good nohow." In spite of this, every 52 weeks we add another year to our age and comfort ourselves that youth has ever been a crime in the mind of fossils and would-have-beens. In the mind of fossils, because petty prejudice outweighs public spirit in the adjustment of their scales. The fossil does not know his neighbor, because he does not get his point of view. The fact is, he does not know that his neighbor has one. He travels by a compass of his own of which he is the North Star. Such a man cannot read the signs of the times because he has not the light of other minds reflected on his own, that wonderful diffused light which solves the problems of his generation. He does not know what is good for his neighbor or for himself; neither does he know the value of general good, and that is where public spirit fails in the balance. Open minded youth gets a natural grasp on these things, a true instinct, a progressive mind toward them; it gets busy fulfilling and there is nothing so detrimental to fossilism as activity. Youth is active, hence youth is a crime.

The would-have-beens—well, they inhabit the world in larger numbers than one would at first suppose, and they block the work of the fellow who is doing something more often than is recognized. The glory of hunger is not an uncommon appetite and too often it degenerates into a diseased form which takes an unhealthy view of everything which the other man is doing. They, too, blame the youth for some things because they must needs have some means of self-justification. The Coast Side Comet must admit the crime of youth and apologize for not looking as old as we are and not feeling as old as we look.

Now in the fourth year of the Comet's life, we are called a new name; and out of whole catalogue they couldn't have chosen a more infamous cognomen—

"KNOCKER."

And it did not come second hand; it came in a carefully worded epistle of which we are the abused subject. This is indeed a grave humiliation to us since The Comet has placed the knocker in the lowest class of defamers. We know this correspondent has been reading The Comet and learned what he believed to be the worst human frailty Only by this means could he know what could be the most unkind cut of all.

After all, people do read The Comet and unconciously imbibe some of our sentiment.—Coast Side Comet.

Seek High School Site

To provide for the future growth of Burlingame and the surrounding communities, the trustees of San Mateo High School District are looking for a site for another high school. The School Board has ample funds, derived from the sale of school property, which will be invested in this way. While the $100,000 building in San Mateo will provide for the present needs of the district, the trustees believe that a second building will have to be erected in the near future to care for future growth.

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

The M. E. Church gave an evening of music and song at the church last Friday night. Notwithstanding the rainy night a goodly number were there to enjoy an unusually interesting program.

Rev. Mr. Birtel was master of ceremonies, a position he filled with satisfaction to all who attended.

The pleasure opened with a violin solo by Miss Sellers, one of our most popular teachers in the local school. Her music as well as her lovely appearance was remarked by all who were fortunate enough to see and hear her.

A children's song by Miss Viola Ledwith was the hit of the evening among the little folks.

A zither medley by Miss Hart, Miss Everet and Mrs. Flanders was well rendered and better received by the audience if that were possible. They were obliged to respond to several encores.

A comic quartet composed of Peter Bollinger, Mrs. Macky, Miss Everet and our popular townsman, Robert number which was enjoyed by all.

"The Little Cook," illustrated by song and gesture, by Miss Dickison, Miss Ledwith and Miss Beckman was was well rendered and met with the approval of old and young.

Remarks by the pastor were given in a manner to suit the occasion, without any reason for not including some of the good, earnest, willing boys of the Church in the program.

A cornet solo by that favorite of all San Bruno gatherings of both old and young, Mr. Bewley.

A song by Mrs. Macky, Robert Valentine, Miss Everet and Miss Sellers, rendered in unique manner, pleased the audience.

Mrs. Holliday in a skit entitled "Josiah and Sally" in which she was assisted by Mr. Holliday and Mrs. Bean was another novelty that was loudly applauded.

By request of the pastor "America" was sung by the audience standing, after which they adjourned to partake og coffee and cake.

All voted it an evening well spent.

The encampment of soldiers near here for the past week or so bought all the hay, grain, wood and other commodities which were for sale.

How long, O, Lord, how long, will we have to endure that flume, which is an eyesore to all beholders?

The poles are already set for the new lights which were ordered by the Supervisors.

Don't be a knocker. Hide your little hammer. What is to hinder you from speaking well of your town on all occasions, It is just as easy to tell your visitors that our town is composed of as good people as inhabit the earth. You will break none of the ten commandments in saying so.

CERTIFICATE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

County of San Mateo, } ss.
State of California, }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the County of San Mateo, State of California, under the firm, name and style of M. BELLI & CO.; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and their respective places of residence are:

Ernesta Belli, residing at Colma, County of San Mateo, California.

Evo Antraccoli, residing at Colma, County of San Mateo, California.

Urbano Granucci, residing at Colma, County of San Mateo, California.

And we further certify that therer is no other partner, or partners interested in, concerned with or sharing the profits of such partnersrip. Trat our principal place of business is at Colma, in said County of San Mateo.

In witness whereof, we have rereunto set our hands and seals this 17th day of October, A. D. 1913.

ERNESTA BELLI (SEAL).
EVO ANTRACCOLI (SEAL).
URBANO GRANUCCI (SEAL).

State of California,
County of San Mateo.
ss.

On this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lorrd one thoucand nine hundred and thirteen, before me. Henry Ward Brown, a Notary Public in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Ernesta Belli, Evo Antraccoli, and Urbano Granucci, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to, and who executed the annexed and foregoing instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the County of San Mateo, State of California, the day and year in this certificate first aboe written.

HENRY WARD BROWN,
Notary Public in and for
(SEAL) the County of San Mateo,
State of California.

(ENDORSED)

Filed in the office of the County Clerk of San Mateo County, Cal., October 28, 1913.

JOS. H. NASH,
County Clerk.
By E. L. FALVEY, Deputy Clerk.

This notice first appeared in the Daly City Record Friday, October 31, 1913, and continued five (5) times.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that all common nudertakings, businesses and partnerships heretofore existing or intended to be established by or between ANDREW VIRENO and MARCELLO VERNENGO, whether conducted, or so to be, under the style "A. VIRENO AND CO.," "A.VIRENO'S WINE VAULTS," "VIRENO'S WINE VAULTS," or otherwise, with headquarters in Daly City, California, have been mutually dissolved this 15th day of October, 1913. ANDREW VIRENO.

Thi notice first appeared in the Daly City Record, Friday, October 31, 1913, and then on November 7, 1913.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
October 1, 1913
of the
DALY CITY RECORD
published weekly at DALY CITY, CAL., required by Act of August 24, 1912.

NOTE.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

Editor,—J. L. Brown, 111 Theta avenue
Managing Editor.—J. L. Brown.
Business Manager.—J. L. Brown.
Publisher,—J. L. Brown.
Owner,—J. L. Brown, 111 Theta avenue.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: NONE.

Signed, J. L. BROWN, Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1913.

ELLIS JOHNSON,
(SEAL) Notary Public
My commission expires January 11, 1915.

Patronize the
VISTA GRANDE BAKERY,
where your goods are manufactured in a place that is clean, sanitary and above ground, from the
CHOICEST OF MATERIALS
and by the best bakers.
Try my
GENUINE FRENCH BREAD

Vista Grande Grocery & Bakery
A. VOGLER

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Good Meat
Such as Is Sold By the
Pacific Meat Company
First Township
Only United States Government Inspected Meats
JIM CASEY

The Daly City Cafe
GEORGE PAPPAS, Prop.
Strictly First-class and Respectable
Corner Mission Road and Hillcrest Drive

When You Buy Paint Here
it is like buying directly from the company operating the largest paint and varnish plant in the world—the makers of the "Acme Quality" paints, enamels, stains, varnishes. You can get exactly what you want in the
ACME QUALITY
kind for touching things up, painting inside or outside, or for any other use. In buying, ask for the new authority—"The Acme Quality Painting Guide Book."

SPRING VALLEY LUMBER YARD
2401 San Jose Ave. SAN FRANCISCO

Daly City Record

ELLIS C. JOHNSON
Justice of the Peace
Notary Public
Deeds, Contracts, etc., correctly drawn up.
Agent Ætna Fire Insurance Company
Phone Mission 6606
162 Mission Road Daly City

THE BOULEVARD
Mission Road & School St.
Case Goods A Specialty
GAS KITCHEN CAFE [illegible] ALLEY, Pr

Daly City Record

LOCAL PAGE

State Officials

Governor—Hiram W. Johnson.
Lieutenant Governor—Albert J. Wallace.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan.
State Controller—
State Treasurer—E. D. Roberts.
Attorney General—U. S. Webb.
Sureyor General—W. S. Kingsbury.
State Printer—F. W. Richardson.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Edward Hyatt.
Adjutant General—E. A. Forbes.

RAILROAD COMMISSION
President—John M. Eastman.
Commissioners—Harvey D. Loveland, Alex. Gordon, Edwin O. Edgerton, Max Thelen.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Burton A. Towne, Charles D. Blaney, N. D. Darlington.

County Officials

Judge of Superior Court.....George H. Buck
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Sheriff.....Joseph H. Mansfield
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Auditor.....Harry Underhill
Recorder.....H. O. Heiner
Tax and Liecnse Collector.....A. McSweeney
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
Supt. of Public Schools.....Roy W. Cloud
Sureyor.....James V. Neuman
Coroner and Public Admr.....H. G. Plymire
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie
Assemblyman.....Henry Ward Brown

SUPERVISORS
First District.....James T. Casey, Colma
Second District...Wm. H. Brown, San Mateo
Third District.....John MacBain, Menlo Park
Fourth District..J. M. Francis, Halfmoon Bay
Fifth District....D. E. Blackburn, Pescadero

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
First District

Ellis C. Johnson.....Daly City
John F. Davis.....San Bruno

CONSTABLES—First District
J. H. Parker.....Daly City
J. C. Wallace.....South San Francisco

Daly City Officials

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Burton C. Ross, President
Edward Freyer
A. J. Green
Charles L. Biebel
C. A. Landini

City Attorney, J. H. Morris
Recorder, Ellis C. Johnson
Treasurer, T. Sheehan
Clerk, George L. Smith
Marshal, Eugene J. Lucey
Poundmaster, J. J. Sullivan

DALY CITY POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.

HAZEL C. RUSSELL,
Postmistress.

COLMA POSTOFFICE

Postoffice open daily from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Money order window opened from 8 a. m. to 5.45 p. m.
Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mail.
Mails are dispatched from office 15 minutes before train time.
Outgoing mail leaves as follows:
7.08 a. m.
1.10 p. m.
6.49 p. m.
Mails arriving at this office are as follows:
6.05 a. m.
11.56 a. m.
5.55 p. m.
JOSEPHINE ARMANINO,
Postmistress.

For Sale—I will sell my Belgian hares and pens cheap. Enquire at post office. *

For Sale—A 1913 Indian motorcycle, fully equipped; price $220. Enquire at 145 Santa Ana avenue, Daly City. *

DON'T MONKEY with the Cheap Printer. It costs you more in the long run. Pay us legitimate union prices for good work and get satisfaction. *

Dr. F. Bush's dental office is No. 420 Mission road. Office hours 10:30 to 5.30 p. m. except Wednesdays. Evenings by appointment Sundays 10 to 12. *

Those sending in local items will greatly increase the interest by giving the initials of people mentioned. Doing so will add value to the item and be far more satisfactory to every reader.

PAY UP!!—Quite a number of our subscribers owe for the paper. The amounts are small but when several hundred of them are added together the amount would be sufficiently large to cover all our obligations, which is what we desire.

Thanksgiving Ball—Company No. 2 of the Daly City Volunteer Fire Department has engaged Knowles' Hall for Thanksgiving eve, November 26, 1913, when the members will give another of their grand annual balls. First class union music. Tickets 25 cents. tf *

The honest way to discontinue a subscription to a newspaper is to first pay the small amount you owe. Thus you will retain the respect of the editor and guard your own peace of mind. To do otherwise, such as ordering the postmaster to notify the publisher that the paper is "refused," is cowardly, sneaking as a snake thief, and worse than highway robbery.

There will be a Dime Social on November 19 at the M. E. Church, Merced and Garden.

C. Holy, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is so improving that he is able to be on the street.

Some folks feel as if they had given $10 to charity every time they say someone deserves sympathy.

Mrs. Alice Baldace, who resides on Hillcrest Drive, gave birth to a fine 9 1-2 pound baby girl last Saturday.

Your wife gets just about as tired of having you around all the time as of not having you around any of the time.

Charles H. Laughlin, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Colma, has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Two acres of land with new 5-room house at foot of Fifth avenue for sale or lease. Custer-Martin, 702 Market street, San Francisco. *

Palms and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs and anything in this line—John Wohlers, Nurseryhan, School Street Boulevard, Colma.

Mrs. Honeybee McKenzie, a prominent Sacramento lady, spent Wednesday and Thursday in Daly City, visititing her cousin, Mrs. J. L. Brown.

On account of delay in getting material, work on the new school building at Salada Beach has been delayed so that it will not be completed for 30 days.

The Architect and Engineer advertises that it will pay 25 cents a piece for back numbers. The Record can supply back numbers for only ten cents each, or three for only two-bits—the "solid three" of the Daly City Board of Trustees.

Supervisor James T. Casey has sold his meat market at Colma to Ben H. Green, an old and well-known business man of that place, and, by the way, a former partner in the market with Casey, so there is no doubt about his fitness for the place. The Record extends all kinds of good wishes.

During the holidays there is to be an important wedding at Colma, the principals to be Miss Margaret Casey, the second daughter of Supervisor and Mrs. James T. Casey, and Robert D. Savage, a prominent farmer of Purissima. Both are well and favorably known throughout the county and this wedding will be of much interest to their multitude of friends.

Mrs. Dr. Beattie and Mrs. George Wight had a runaway accident last Thursday, in which Mrs. Wight was very badly bruised. While driving on F street in Colma the clip of the shafts opened, causing them to fall and the horse became frightened, overturning the buggy, both occupants being thrown out. The horse ran away, but fortunately the ladies were clear of the buggy, so were not seriously injured.

Saturday's Chronicle contained the story regarding George Freye, the nicnickelodeon operator who married Miss Alice Christensen of Daly City about three years ago, who assaulted his wife with a knife Friday and was in the act of killing her, when his sister intervened and she received a terrible slash on the arm. The screams of the women brought the police, who captured Freye and he was afterwards sent to jail in default of $5000 bonds to await his trial.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo.
PROBATE.
In the matter of the Estate of John I. Hogan, Deceased. No. 1690.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Thomas J Hogan, administrator of the estate of the said John I. Hogan, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, or his estate, to exhibit and present them with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice (made October 24th, 1913) to the administrator of said estate, at the law office of Henry Ward Brown, on Washington street, between Dunks and Briggs streets, in Colma, County of San Mateo, State of California, the same being the place hereby designated by said administrator for the transaction of the business of the said estate of John I. Hogan, deceased.
Dated, October 24th, 1913.
THOMAS J. HOGAN,
Administrator of the Estate of John I. Hogan, deceased.
Henry Ward Brown, Attorney for said Administrator, Colma, San Mateo County, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo.
PROBATE.
In the matter of the Estate of Annie Erwin, Deceased. No. 1698.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Andrew L. Erwin, administrator of the estate of the said Annie Erwin, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, or her estate, to exhibit and present them with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice (made October 10th, 1913) to the administrator of said estate, at the law office of Henry Ward Brown, on Washington street, between Dunks and Briggs streets, in Colma, County of San Mateo, State of California, the same being the place hereby designated by said administrator for the transaction of the business of the estate of said Annie Erwin, deceased.
ANDREW L. ERWIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie Erwin, deceased.
Dated, October 10th, 1913.
Henry Ward Brown, attorney for said Administrator, Colma, San Mateo County, Cal.

CALIFORNIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION $92,837,374

Increase of $2,216,730 in 1912 Over Preceding Year

California, first among the states west of the Mississippi and fifth among all the states in the total value of its mineral production, rests its principal claim to distinction as a mineral producer on its output of petroleum. In this it leads all other states, as Pennsylvania in the production of coal. The total value of the mineral production in 1912, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, was $92, 837,374, an increase of $2,216,730 over 1911.

In the quantity of petroleum produced California is credited with nearly 40 per cent of the total output of the United States.

The gold produced in California holds second place in the mineral production of the State, and first place among the states.

Petroleum and gold represent about 42 and 23 per cent, respectively, of California's mineral output.

Next to gold the principal metal product is copper, the production of which decreased from 36,316,136 pounds in 1911 to 33,451,672 pounds in 1912, but the value increased from $4,539,517 to $5,519,526.

The relatively small production of silver is recovered largely as a by-product in the copper mines.

The production of lead and zinc is unimportant.

One of the important industries in California is the manufacture of Portland cement, the value of this product exceeding $8,000,000 in both 1911 and 1912.

The clay products of the state increased nearly a million dollars in 1912 over 1911, being, respectively, $5,912,450 and $4,915,866.

The total value of the quarry products, which consist chiefly of granite, trap rock and limestone, decreased from $4,676,902 in 1911 to $3,902,313 in 1912.

The other mineral products of the state, which exceeded a million dollars in value in 1912, were asphalt, $2,-186,403; borax, $1,127,813; and natural gas, $1,134,456.

In addition to being first in the production of petroleum and gold, California is also the premier producing State in asphalt and quirksilver and enjoys a monopoly in the production of borax and magnesite, the combined value of these substances being over $3,000,000. The other mineral proucts of commercial importance in California are chromite, coal, feldspar, fuller's earth, gem materials, gypsum, infusorial earth, iron ore, lime, manganese ore, mineral paints, mineral waters, platinum, pumice, pyrite, quartz (abrasive), salt, sand and gravel, sand-lime brick, sulpheric acid, talc, and tungsten (concentrates.)

Advertising Is The Strong Arm Of Business

By HOLLAND.

THE strong arm of business protects you and all the other ninety odd millions of inhabitants of the United States against fraud and deception. It enables you and all other buyers to buy intelligently and with the assurance of getting goods that are just what they seem to be, just what they should be.

ADVERTISING IS
T S STRONG
ARM OF BUSINESS.

Its tremendous power is exercised principally through the newspapers because in this way it reaches the greatest number, practically all of the people under Uncle Sam's flag. You can further the good work of this protective agency by reading the advertisements in this and in other newspapers regularly and closely. You owe it to yourself to do this because you thereby save time and money.

BEST GOODS ARE
BEST ADVERTISED.

Your County Taxes

By reference to the official notice that appears elsewhere in this issue, County Tax Collector, A. McSweeney, will be in Daly City and Colma for the accommodation of the people on the following dates:

Colma, Monday, November 3, at Belli's from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Daly City, Saturday, November 1, at Town Hall, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. tf*

UNFORSEEN RESULT OF THE INCOME TAX

Will Add Value to Municipal Bonds, As They Are Exempt

The new income tax adds value to State and municipal bonds, as incomes derived from these are exempt from taxation.

Suppose a man has $100,000 invested in securities which pay 5 per cent. he is taxed 1 per cent. upon the income. Suppose he sells and invests in State or municipal bonds, paying 5 per cent. he is taxed nothing on the income. Naturally public bonds are going to find a wide market.

The demand for municipal securities created by the income tax will undoubtedly lead many capitalists to favor municipal ownership of utilities who have heretofore been strong opponents of that sort of thing. And we may expect to see municipal ownership increase with extraordinary rapidity.

It is an interesting proof of the unexpected results which economic legislation produces. Our social and business relations are so ramified that only actual experiment can definitely decide whether economic changes, made by law, will work harm or good.

Individual Drinking Cups on Trains

The State Railroad Commission recently issued the following order which is of interest to the people of San Mateo county:

It is hereby ordered that all passenger cars of steam railroads and interurban electric railroads in the State of California that constitute a train or part of a train whose schedule time between terminals exceeds one hour and thirty minutes, shall be so provided with sanitary individual drinking cups that passengers on said passenger cars may be able to purchase one or more cups at a price not to exceed one cent each, and the traveling public shall be so notified by means of a poster card notice placed in a conspicuous place at or near the water tank in each passenger car.

Lucky

The trial of a notorious old moonshiner was over and he had been found guilty. The judge lectured him severely on his long criminal record, and then sentenced to thirty-six years' imprisonment, saying that the court had no feeling of anger toward him, but only of pity.

The prisoner listened stolidly, and said as he left the courtroom:

"Well, I suah am glad he wasn't mad at me."

INVESTIGATING SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMMUTATION RATE

San Mateo County Development Association Would Reduce Fares

The San Mateo County Development Association has started the wheels of action in an effort to have the Southern Pacific Railroad company lower its single and inter-station transportation rates in this county.

At a meeting of the Development Association last Tuesday night, the transportation committee reported that a conference had taken place with Attorney Seth Mann relative to reduced fares.

As a result of this conference, Mann, who is an authority on railroads and transportation rates, is having traffic experts investigate the situation in San Mateo county, with a view of comparison relative to the rates of other communities.

By this means Mann will prove discrimination against and between peninsula points.

After this report is completed and submitted to the board of governors of the San Mateo County Development Association, a plan of action will be outlined.

The course of proceedure will probably be the arrangement of a conference with officials of the Southern Pacific in an attempt to secure the adjustment of existing rates. Should this peaceable method fail, as it likely will, the battle for lower fares will be carried directly before the State Railroad Commission for relief.

The first of this month marked one year that the people of San Mateo county have enjoyed reduced commutation and round-trip fares. This has meant a saving of more than $60,-000 a year to the residents here.

From current reports this reduction has not worked to the detriment of the railroad company. Should such prove the case after an investigation, this condition of affairs ought to assist us in getting further reductions.

In view of past performance, the San Mateo County Development Association deserves the moral and financial support of every resident in the county in the present railroad campaign. Every family knows well what the reduction of rates has saved them in the last year.

Joy riders who break the speed laws in Baltimore are getting $500 fines and six months in jail.

A German scientist says cannibals don't like white men for food. That will give much comfort to the white men who have been served at cannibal functions.

NEW PENINSULA THEATRE

DALY CITY'S SPLENDID Vaudeville and Movies

Cor. Mission a Templeton

This Play House is equal in its productions of Fine Pictures and Vaudeville Sketches to any place in San Francisco and the crowds each evening are idicative of the appreciative shown by th people.

JUST GO ONE EVENING AND BE CONVINCED

ANGELO SELMI
THE LEADING
GROCER
Fruit & Vegetable Dealer
Goods Delivered Everywhere and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
DALY CITY CALIFORNIA

JOHN HENNESSY
DEALER IN
COAL
AND
FEED
253 Sickles Ave. Phone Mission 8100
Ocean View, S. F.

Daly City Postoffice

Postoffice open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.

HAZEL C. RUSSELL
Postmistress.

Colma Pioneer Merchandise Store
M. & S. BELLI & CO.
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats
Wines and Liquors, Hay, Grain, Feed, General Merchandise
Importers of Pure Italian Olive Oil.
Branch at Hillcrest. Public Tel. Station. COLMA

White is King

The very BEST all-round Family Sewing Machine that can be produced. Made in ROTARY and VIBRATOR styles.

The rotary makes both Lock and Chain stitch. The very latest up-to-the-minute steel atachments with each machine. Sold on easy paymcnts. Seod name any address for our beautiful H. T. Catalogue Free.

HITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
1460 Market St
SAN FRANCISO

SOCIAL EVENTS are so interesting to the readers of a local newspaper that the Index and Record is particularly desirous of mentioning them, and we wish everyone to bear this in mind and inform us of everything of that nature coming under their observation, either past or prospective. Please address "Society Editor" and sign your name—not for publication unless you wish it—but as a guarantee of good faith. Such announcements should reach this office not later than 9 P. M. Tuesday of each week, in order to insure insertion.

If it's printed—we can do the trick to perfection. Phone San Mateo 285, or call at 316 B street.

QUEER FASHIONS.

The New Thick Neck Is the Latest.

HANDSOME TAILORED SUIT.

The new styles this season are truly fearfully and wonderfully made. At least, some of them are—the lamp shade skirt, dyed furs, landscape veils and the like. To these eccentricities has been added the collar that doesn't fit. With no pretense to fit, this neck arrangement is one of the ugliest of the freak fashions.

Aside from the thick wired collar, the costume pictured is one of the best looking tailleurs of the season. It is made of brocaded mohair in a charming shade of plum and is trimmed with a girdle of American Beauty satin. The little bolero coat reveals the girdle, and the sash ends fall gracefully from under a gathered peplum.

Tribute to Women.

In the Woman's Home Companion Ignace Paderewski, the celebrated pianist, is interviewed on the subject "What a Little Knowledge of Music Means." In the course of the interview Paderewski is quoted as saying:

"But for women there would today be no art in the world, not alone in America, but anywhere. The assertion may seem a sweeping one, but I thoroughly believe it to be true. The women it is who, through inborn love of music and responsive, deeply refined feeling, encourage it in brave, practical, energetic ways. The women it is, too, who lead in the cause of its fostering and influence by their supreme enthusiasm the men to follow."

Pulchritude and Pedagogy.

Dr. Williams, superintendent of schools at Richmond, Va., advises the school board not to employ women teachers who were either startlingly beautiful or equally homely. The objection, he said, was that a teacher whose personal looks were unusual would attract more attention to herself than to her teaching. He believes that teachers ought not to attract attention to themselves in any way.

KITCHEN KINKS.

Nuts when bought ready shelled should be scalded, dried in the oven and put away in glass jars.

Ordinary lemonade will make a delicious, refreshing drink when sweetened with maple sirup instead of sugar.

Test potatoes by cutting in two and rubbing the cut surfaces together; then press the two parts together. If they stick the potatoes are good.

The addition of a little soda mixed with a teaspoonful of cornstarch to the cream before pouring it into the tomato mixture will prevent curdling in the making of creamed tomato soup.

The secret of flaky pie crust is the use of hot water (not boiling) rather than cold in mixing the dough. If this suggestion is followed the crust will always be flaky, tender and crisp.

No matter how much dripping is used fish when being fried is apt to stick to the pan's bottom. If a tablespoonful of dry salt is put into the pan and rubbed over it it will be found satisfactory.

Often when boiling eggs the white comes through the shell and spoils the taste of the egg through its appearance. This may be prevented if a teaspoonful of salt is put into the water before boiling.

VICTORY FOR LABOR.

Trade Unions Officially Recognized by British Government.

A very important concession has been made by the British admiralty by officially recognizing trade unions. In reply to the demands of the dockyard men the admiralty agreed hereafter in the event of disputes to meet deputations of the workmen either in London or at the dockyards. It also not only accorded permission to the men in government employ to select their own representatives from the dockyards, but will allow them to be accompanied by trade union leaders not employed in the yards.

The favoring policy which the British government has long pursued toward labor organizations reaches in its latest development a quite unprecedented stage. In the Taff Vale and Osborne cases it had to do with the relations between labor and private employers, and in them it strongly favored the former. Now it extends the same principle to relations between labor and the government itself as an employer. Hereafter the admiralty in the national dockyards will recognize the unions and will treat with them through their representatives—who may be outsiders, not in government employ—instead of directly with the men in case of any dispute over wages or conditions of employment.

The supreme importance of this is obvious. Hereafter if the employees at Portsmouth or in London go on strike or make demands, instead of dealing directly with them, the government may have to negotiate with a board of walking delegates from the Yorkshire woolen mills or from the mines of Wales. It will also be confronted with the question of the "closed shop" and may be required to establish the rule that none but union members will be admitted to government employ, so that the public service will be substantially "unionized."

Whether it is judicious or not, this course is certainly consistent. The government is simply adopting for itself the policy which it has practically prescribed or at least has strongly favored for all other employers of labor. The effects of it will be watched for with intense interest, particularly its effects upon the present working agreement between the Laborites and the Liberals in parliament.

REST FOR WORKERS.

International Congress Adopts Drastic Resolutions.

The closing day of the international conference for the protection of workers at Berne, Switzerland, was marked by the adoption of a resolution declaring that workers must be allowed a nightly repose of eleven consecutive hours, which in all cases must include the hours from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. Exception, however, is made in regard to coal miners, whose hours of repose may be changed, but must be longer. Boys under fourteen years of age were absolutely forbidden to work at night by another resolution.

The convention was signed by the delegates from Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Norway, Holland, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland, subject to legislation in the various countries. Other delegates, among them the Russian, decided to refer the convention to their governments for signature.

The United States was not represented at the conference.

Minimum Wage In Texas.

In connection with the agitation for the establishment by law of a minimum wage for women and child workers it is interesting to note that Fort Worth, Tex., claims the distinction of having established, by agreement between employing merchants and the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, the first minimum wage for women workers in stores. Ten years ago this agreement fixed the minimum wage at $5 per week; later it was raised to $6, and, doubtless due at least in some measure to the agitation carried on by the Retail Clerks' union, recently one of the merchants of Fort Worth has raised the minimum in his establishment to $9 per week, not even beginners being put to work at less than that rate.

Ladies' Tailors Win.

The strike of the 7,000 members of the Ladies' Tailors' union of New York, who struck some weeks ago, has been officially ended. The new agreement provides for a forty-eight hour working week, wages ranging from $17 to $27 a week for first class firms and from $15 to $24 a week for second class firms.

TRADE UNION BRIEFS.

Painters and Decorators paid out $10,450 in death benefits during September.

New York city's Dressmakers' union plans to organize 8,000 girls still outside the union.

The Garment Workers' International union pays the president of the organization $4,160 a year.

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor advocates the establishment of a free university in that state.

A new agreement obtained by the street railway employees of Salt Lake City is for a period of four years and grants an increase of 2 cents an hour.

Harry L. Morrison of San Francisco, the new secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Steam Laundry Workers, has taken up his duties at international headquarters, Troy, N. Y.

THE BAMBOO UMBRELLAS

An Incident In the Lives of Two Tourists

By CLARISSA MACKIE

The narrow, crooked streets of the walled native city blazed hotly under the direct rays of the sun. The little breeze that puffed over the pointed roofs merely swayed the hanging signs at the shop doors. Below, under the thin cotton awnings, it was stifling, and the air was heavy with the multifarious odors of a Chinese city.

In the shadow of the temple of the Ten Gods an umbrella vender squatted, exchanging doubtful compliments with a seller of sweetmeats who was resting in an opposite doorway. Save for these two, the long, tunnel-like street was empty.

In the distance appeared two men, white skinned and clothed in snowy linen. Both were lean jawed Americans, and one of them mopped his heated face and peered anxiously into the narrow windows of the little cell-like shops.

"If you're thinking of something to drink, Vaill, you're up against it," remarked one of the men testily.

"Thought we might try some of the stuff they call 'tsew.' Fellows at the hotel said to be sure to get some if we came in here," explained Vaill.

Haller snorted scornfully.

"Guess the chaps at the hotel wanted to see us brought home on a stretcher," he growled. "I happen to know a man who drank some of the deadly stuff. Took him six months to get over it. No one but a Chinaman can stand it."

"Pretty stiff sort these Chinese," murmured Vaill. "I never thought much of them till I made this visit to China. There's plenty of ways that they can beat the Yankees; beat the Dutch, too," he chuckled.

"I never saw the Chink yet who could get ahead of a Yankee," challenged Haller. "Say, this is hot, Vaill. Whatever prompted us to leave the electric fans of the hotel and come into this blasted heat anyway?"

THEY STARED FOOLISHLY AT EACH OTHER.

Vaill laughed.

"Your love of adventure, old man, nothing less. Recollect how you suggested that modern Shanghai was too much like Paris to be really interesting and that if we wanted to see the real thing we must get out of the foreign settlement and come down here into the walled city. Here we are. Where's your romance, your adventure? You murmured something about dim temples and the smoke of incense and"—

Haller threw up a protesting hand. "I take it all back. Let us buy a couple of umbrellas from this fellow and get back to civilization."

"Done," agreed Vaill readily.

The vender of umbrellas straightened himself as the sound of European boots echoed on the pavement. He peered across at the seller of sweetmeats and said that two foreign devils were approaching and that he meant to sell them his finest umbrellas.

The seller of sweetmeats cracked a melon seed with his strong teeth and rearranged his basket of confections. There were hundreds of foreign devils in the settlements outside, but few of them ever strayed within these high walls into the noisome native city.

"Buy!" screeched the umbrella vender out of his small stock of English words picked up in the settlement.

"Buy!" echoed the seller of sweetmeats over the way.

The Americans looked at the umbrellas.

They were quick to choose from the assortment of gayly colored paper and printed silk sunshades a pair of handsome ones whose covering was a delicately woven network of fine bamboo threads. So closely was it woven that no lining was required to shut out the rays of the sun, and the covering was as soft and pliable as silk.

"How much?" asked Vaill.

The vender named a price far above the value of his entire stock in trade.

Vaill dropped the umbrella and turned away with a gesture of disgust. The umbrella man blocked his going by a swift movement.

Whereupon in a dolorous chant he gradually lowered the price of bamboo umbrellas until his customers were convinced that he was not charging more than double their actual worth; then they purchased.

As the Chinese thrust the money in his capacious sleeve, which did duty as money drawer or cash register, he shook his head sadly.

"I have been robbed," he mourned. "Much virtue here!" touching the bamboo umbrellas with a long nailed finger.

"Virtue, eh? How?" The imaginative Haller was instantly interested. When one buys umbrellas in crooked streets it is not unreasonable to hope for an adventure of some sort, even if the day is beastly hot and there is not a drop to drink short of the Astor House beyond the wall.

"Much virtue, much virtue," repeated the vender suggestively.

"Virtue? Tell us about it," insisted Haller, producing some copper cash that immediately disappeared into the voracious sleeve.

In spasmodic English, punctuated by shrill screeches to properly emphasize the interspersed Chinese words, the vender of umbrellas managed to convey the legend of the extraordinary nature of the bamboo umbrellas just purchased by the two Americans.

It appeared that the umbrellas had once belonged to a very learned physician, who, sitting beneath their shade, had in deep concentration of mind become possessed of the wisdom of all the past ages; consequently he became the wisest man in the entire world.

"Pshaw, the umbrellas have lost their virtue by this time!" laughed the skeptical Vaill.

But the narrator of the legend protested loudly and called upon the seller of sweetmeats to substantiate his statements. And this the latter did, swearing by his ancestral tablets and the grave of his great grandfather in so convincing a manner that the tourists tossed each of the rascals a dollar and grinningly entered the temple of the Ten Gods to put the story to a test.

The temple of the Ten Gods was supposed to offer the quiet and seclusion necessary to carrying out the scheme of concentration of mental forces, all of which was quite essential to attaining the wisdom of all the ages through the medium of the bamboo umbrellas. Thus had spoken the two Chinese.

Within the temple it was dim and dark and cool, and it smelled of dead incense smoke. The squatting idols in their shrines showed here and there a glimmer of gilt. There were no priests in attendance, and the tall prayer screens afforded a deep shadow where one who desired to meditate might hope to do so quite undisturbed.

"Of course it's all rubbish," remarked Vaill carlessly as he opened his umbrella and twirled it over his shoulder; "but, inasmuch as we are going to rest in here awhile and cool off, we might as well have a try for the wisdom end of the affair, eh?"

"Surely I shall try it," declared Haller solemnly. "As nearly as I can recollect, he said that he who meditates for three hours under one of these bamboo umbrellas will at the end of that time be possessed of all the wisdom of the ages. In other words, be the wisest man in the world."

"There will be a pair of us. We will have to divide the honors," laughed Vaill as he sat down on a pile of mats in the shadow of a prayer screen.

"Of course some of these oriental beliefs sound foolish," said Haller.

The air grew warmer as the day advanced, and finally the meditations of the tired tourists became merged in somnolence.

At last the rays of the declining sun pierced the carved screen in front of the doorway and awakened the sleepers.

They stared foolishly at each other, and with one accord each one reached for his timepiece to mark the hour.

Their pockets were empty.

An incredulous smile dawned on Vaill's face and faded. Slowly he arose and closed his bamboo umbrella with a sharp click.

"I've discovered the wisdom of the ages," he said dryly.

"Yes?" muttered Haller, his round face wearing a dazed, hurt expression. "What is it?"

"That we are fools. I recollect a Chinese proverb that says, 'He who discovers himself a fool, no man can tell him more; therefore he is a sage.'"

They stumbled out into the deserted street, and they knew that among the thousand mazes of the ancient city it was useless to search for the two thieves.

Silently they tramped toward the gate that gave upon the Bund, where were life and civilization.

When they reached a favorable spot on the river front, with one accord they flung the bamboo umbrellas far into the sluggish waters of the Huangpo.

And the long look they exchanged was an unspoken interchange of promises that the affair of the bamboo umbrellas was a closed incident.

Back in the walled city, on another crooked street, squatted the vender of umbrellas and the seller of sweetmeats. They were in high good humor, for each one was admiring his American gold watch. The seller of sweetmeats cracked melon seeds with his strong teeth and grinned as he listened to the words of the umbrella vender. Said the latter:

"'He who discovers himself a fool, no man can tell him more; it is the wisdom of the ages!'"

Then they both laughed heartily.

Gems In Verse

THANKS.

THANK God for this bright frailty of life,
The lyric briefness of its reckless spring.
Thank God for all the swift adventuring,
The bold uncertainty, the strengthening strife.
Thank God the world is set to such a tune,
That life is such a proud and crashing wave:
That none but lifeless things shall be time's slave,
Like the long dead but never tiring moon;
That godlike passion strangely leaps and runs;
That youth cannot grow old nor beauty stale;
That even death is fragile and must fail
Before the winds of joy that speed the suns.

—Louis Untermeyer.

YOUTH.

WHAT do they know of youth who still are young?
They but the singers of a golden song,
Who may not guess its worth or wonder—flung
Like largess to the throng.
We only—young no longer, old so long—
Before its harmonies stand marveling—
Oh, we who listen; never they who sing!

NOT for itself is beauty, but for us
Who gaze upon it with all reverent eyes.
And youth, which sheds its glory luminous,
Gives ever in this wise.
Itself the joy it may not realize.
Only we know who linger overlong
Youth that is made of beauty and of song.

—Theodosia Garrison.

WORTHY.

I MAY not reach the heights I seek;
My untried strength may fail me,
Or halfway up the mountain peak
Fierce tempests may assail me;
But, though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me:
I will be worthy of it.

I MAY not triumph in success
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor;
But, though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless strength in this:
I will be worthy of it.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

ILLUSIVE BEAUTY.

I HAVE loved flowers that fade,
Within whose magic tents
Rich hues have marriage made
With sweet unmemoried scents.
A honeymoon delight—
A joy of love at sight
That ages in an hour—
My song be like a flower!

I have loved airs that die
Before their charm is writ
Along a liquid sky
Trembling to welcome it.
Notes that with pulse of fire
Proclaim the spirit's desire,
Then die and are nowhere;
My song be like an air!

Die, song, die like a breath
And wither as a bloom;
Fear not a flowery death,
Dread not an airy tomb!
Fly with delight, fly hence!
'Twas thine love's tender sense
To feast; now on thy bier
Beauty shall shed a tear.

—Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England.

STATESMEN AND SALARIES.

IF salaries so great are seen
That all with envious gaze discern them
Some men may suffer anguish keen
Because they draw, but cannot earn them.

—Washington Evening Star.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

THERE'S ever a crowd in the valley,
For the lower a soul descends
The more it finds of the smaller minds
That seek out their selfish ends.
There's companionship in the valley,
With others your lot is thrown,
But the man who tries for the larger prize
Must travel the heights alone.

He must make for himself a pathway
Where no other foot e'er trod
Till he grows complete in contentment sweet
As he learns to walk with God.
There is glory upon the mountain,
Though the summit is cold and bleak,
Yet the radiant burst of the dawn falls first,
Like a blowing rose on the peak.

Then dare the paths of the mountain,
Oh, spirit with godlike fire,
Whose depths are stirred by an inward word,
To struggle and to aspire,
Be not content, with the sluggard,
In the valley of life to stop,
But with purpose bold heed the adage old:
"There's always room at the top."

—J. A. Edgerton.

LOVE'S DANCE.

LOVE came dancing through the world,
And my heart was glad.
Love she came and danced with me
When the world was sad—
Danced and kissed me on the lips
Till my blood ran mad.

AND forgotten was the world,
Gold and ruby's shine;
Folly came and to our lips
Pressed her ruby wine,
And I laughed, and danced we on;
Youth and Love were mine.

WISE ones sought to lure me back—
Wise ones gray and old—
Showed me Wisdom and Renown
And the glint of gold,
But they could not hear the tale
Love to me had told.

WHAT cares Love for great renown
Gold or rubies fine?
Beggars they who cling to these,
Leaving Love for mine;
Holding to their breasts but dross
While I drink Love's wine!

—Will Lizenbee.

For the Children

Prince Knud of Denmark Belongs to Boy Scouts.

The king of Denmark's two sons, Crown Prince Frederick, fourteen years of age, and Prince Knud, thirteen, have been sleeping under canvas as boy scouts. The camp, which was established near Copenhagen, was international in character, 3,000 boys from several European countries having gathered for a boy scout demonstration.

When the king and queen visited the camp and reached the hut where the princes were the queen's motherly eyes observed that little Prince Knud had dirty hands, for which she gave him a royal scolding. Some of the other boys interceded, saying:

"Don't be cross with little Knud. He's all right, although he is a poor washer up. You had better teach him when he gets home."

The king could not help smiling and promised the boys that the matter should be attended to.

The two princes have had private tutors, but after vacation they will go to a high school. When Prince Knud's picture was taken he didn't have his boy scout uniform on.

The Curate.

A curate and vicar are chosen and as many trades or professions as there are players and when the curate has said to the one he wishes to attack, "I come from your house, Mr. Optician or Mme. Milliner (or any other tradesperson he chooses), but I did not find you in. Where were you?"

The person asked replies: "I was at (whom ever she pleases to say—hairdresser, tailor, jeweler, etc., provided the business has been taken). The person mentioned asks: "What were you doing there?" And the one questioned must answer something suited to the trade mentioned.

For instance: If he has been to the bookseller's, he says he was buying books. If to the grocer's, buying sugar or starch. The bookseller says he was at the binder's, who demands: "What were you doing there?" "Getting a book bound."

A forfeit must be given when something is said not suited to the trade mentioned. They may also say they have been to the curate's, and when he asks: "What were you doing there?" is answered: "Getting married," or anything relating to his ministerial duties, and he must make a proper reply.

Magic Music.

One of the players is sent out of the room, and the rest of them agree upon some simple task for him to perform, such as moving a chair, touching an ornament or finding some hidden object. He is then called in, and some one begins to play the piano. If the performer plays loudly the "seeker" knows that he is nowhere near the object he is in search for. When the music is soft, then he knows he is near, and when the music ceases altogether he knows that he has found the object he was intended to look for.

About Glassmaking.

Glassmaking was at one time the most aristocratic of all industries. A French law passed under Louis IX. allowed none but men of noble birth to set up glassblowing establishments, or even to work therein. For many centuries this was the only trade noblemen could venture to work in without any danger of losing caste. The art of glassmaking reached this country through France, and in its early days in England those engaged in it styled themselves "gentlemen glassblowers."

In Vacation Time.

Sometimes in my vacation days,
Before it is September,
I peep into my books to see
How much I can remember.
To me it is astonishing
How I've forgotten everything.
The maps are full of foreign lands;
The copybooks seem crazy;
The grammar's Greek no tongue can speak;
The history is hazy.
It even seems absurd to me
That nine times seven are sixty-three.
The holidays do surely change
Old things from what they were
And make familiar people strange.
Why, now, if Christopher
Columbus met me at the door
I'd hardly know him any more!

—Youth's Companion.

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BANE OF IGNORANCE.

Ignorance in anything spells failure. Ignorance is not confined altogether to lack of learning at school, as many persons may be well versed in the subjects that were taught in school, but be grossly ignorant in many essentials going to make a success in life in this world of ours. The member of a trade union who persists in remaining in ignorance of the aims and objects of the movement of which he is a component part stands as a detriment to the movement and an enemy of the worst kind to himself and is a millstone hanging about the neck of his fellow unionists, and instead of being an element for the uplift of the general movement he is a dead weight, that is only kept in balance by the active factors which are constantly striving and struggling under great odds to keep the movement active and on a progressive basis.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Some of the Principal Laws Enacted For the Workingman.

In an article on labor legislation for the last year reported by state federations in a recent issue of the American Federationist it is stated that "workmen's compensation laws" were enacted by Iowa, Minnesota, West Virginia, Texas, Montana, Ohio and Oregon. Illinois redrafted its compensation law. Kansas added amendments improving the law in force. California adopted a comprehensive workmen's compensation insurance and safety act which will supersede the Roseberry act when it goes into effect Jan. 1, 1914. Vermont provided for a commission to investigate the subject and adopted an amendment legalizing legislation on compensation. Compensation legislation is generally replacing liability laws. However, liability laws were enacted by Florida and Arkansas. Maine provided that when contributory negligence is pleaded in case of fatal accidents the burden of proof shall rest upon the defendant.

The article continues by stating that a considerable proportion of the legislation is to provide regulations in the interest of health and sanitary environment of the employees and the public, and that these laws deal with many different subjects, and the article touches on these briefly. It outlines briefly also regulations in the interest of safety for workers and consumers.

According to the article, four state federations reported legislation dealing with convict labor. Laws dealing with loan shark evils were passed by Minnesota, Colorado, California and Missouri. Mining legislation was reported by the federations of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kansas. Eight hour day legislation was reported for five states. Mothers' pension laws were adopted by Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, New Hampshire and Ohio. Child labor legislation was reported by state federations of New Hampshire, Florida, Maine, Minnesota, California and Massachusetts.

Laws requiring semimonthly payment of wages were enacted by Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Legislation to regulate private employment bureaus was enacted by Minnesota and California. Legislative measures pertaining to trade disputes were reported by five state federations. State boards of conciliation and arbitration were established by New Hampshire and Vermont. Arkansas provided for the establishment of a state bureau of labor and New York and Minnesota reorganized their old bureaus. Measures to get better enforcement of labor legislation and better factory inspection were adopted by Texas, Vermont, Iowa and New York. Montana adopted legislation relating to injunctions. It is explained in the article that the compilation is incomplete as several bodies failed to transmit reports.

Long Hours In Canneries.

Labor unions of Superior, Wis., are joining with the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor against the practice of the canning factories in Wisconsin of employing female workers long hours at low wages. The state industrial commission has been clothed with power by the Wisconsin legislature to fix a temporary time limit for female workers in the canning factories of the state. It is asserted that this is the first law of this character ever passed by any state. The canning interests propose to make a determined fight against any limit put on the hours of labor, but the industrial commission, bulwarked by the state organized movement, will undoubtedly have sufficient influence to enforce whatever regulation the industrial commission may deem for the best interest of all concerned.

Labor Unrest In Russia.

Russia is facing a wave of labor unrest unparalleled in the history of the labor movement in that country. In Moscow alone the loss through strikes last year, as compiled by a number of leading manufacturers, aggregated 1,320,000 rubles. The last half year the number of strikers has increased 30,000, and there are no signs of abatement. Efforts are also being made by workers in some of the leading cities to form organizations similar to the unions in America. At present such organizations are illegal. Two members in the last duma have indorsed the movement.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Chinese Nursery Play.

A guest comes, and there is nothing at all in the house to eat. The host asks, "Where shall we get meat for our guest to eat?"

The reply is, "Let us kill the cat."

"No," speaks up the cat. "I can see all night; I can catch mice. The dog is an idle fellow, who only knows how to bark. Kill him."

"No," speaks up the dog. "I guard the house and keep away thieves. The master cannot do without me. Go and kill the silly sheep. The sheep must always be cared for and can neither bark nor bite."

"No," speaks up the sheep. "I bear wool from which warm clothing is made. What would men do for winter hats if I was gone? Kill the stupid cow, whose hair is not an inch long and who has much more flesh than I."

"No," speaks up the cow. "I draw the plow which prepared the earth for rice, and the master would starve were it not for me. I cannot be spared. Go to the lion. The lion is a wild beast and our enemy. Kill the lion."

"No," says the host, "for it is the lion who is our guest. It is for him we want the meat!"

At this moment the lion comes out and gives a big roar, at which all the animals run away, and the poor lion is left without meat to eat.—Children's Magazine.

Upset the Fruit Basket.

Any number can play this game, but the more in number the better. The players are all seated in a circle excepting one, who is placed in the center. The one in the center names a fruit beginning with letter A, and then it is continued in the circle until no more can be obtained, and then they continue with B and C and so forth until the one in the center says "Upset the fruit basket." Then all scramble for a different seat, and the one in the center must try and slip in, and the one who did not get in must stand in the center. Then the game begins again with the letter A.

Hidden Tools.

One carpenter's tool hidden in each paragraph:

1. The ham merchant came to town.
2. The sound of thunder was awful.
3. Harry is eternally teasing his sister.
4. How much is electricity worth?
5. Up lanes and down hills they tramped.
6. Hear the wren chirp.
7. She was going to teach them all etiquette.
8. Be sure and gauge rightly.

Answers.—1. Hammer. 2. Saw. 3 Vise. 4. Chisel. 5. Plane. 6. Wrench. 7. Mallet. 8. Auger.

The Bitter End.

The word bitter in this expression does not imply what appears at first glance to be the meaning. It is derived from the nautical term "bits" or "bitts," a frame of two pieces of timber located in the fore part of the ship for the purpose of holding the anchor cables. Accordingly the bitter or the bitt end of the cable is the end fastened to the bitts, and when a cable is out as far as it will go it has reached its bitter end.

As a consequence when anything has reached the last extremity we say that it has come to the bitter end.

Voices of Birds.

There is nothing more remarkable in this interesting class of animated beings than the voice. The scream of the eagle 17,000 feet in the air, and thus more than three miles distant, may be distinctly heard, and the calls of flocks of storks and geese, beyond the reach of sight and equally remote, are often audible. And these wonderful powers of voice are infinitely diversified in their expression and use, from the simplest call to the most complicated and elaborate song.

The First Riddle.

The very first riddle on record is that propounded by Samson to the thirty companions who came to the marriage feast of his wife—afterward burned to death with her father by the Philistines—and for the answer to which he promised to give them thirty sheets and thirty changes of garments. "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." For the outcome see the book of Judges xiv, 12-20.

Thirteen o'Clock.

The new clock of the Gare St. Lazare, Paris, has an ingenious face. Up to midday the clock face appears normal, but on the stroke of 12 the figures change from "1 to 12" to "13 to 24" and remain so until midnight, when they change back again. By a clever arrangement the figure to which the hour hand points is automatically shown in relief.

Mother's Man.

When the thunder rumbles in the sky
And the lightning flashes way up high
My papa likes to go and sit
Out on the porch and look at it,
But mother says she'd rather stay
Right in the house—she feels that way.
And papa hollers: "Come out, Clair!
My, what a flash. That hit somewhere!"
Of course I'd like to go and see—
The lightning never frightens me—
But mother likes to have me near.
It kinda makes her scared to hear
Those awful claps, and so I stand
Right close to her and hold her hand,
For I'm her only son, you know,
And she'd feel bad to have me go
Out on the porch and leave her all
Alone and frightened in the hall.
So when the thunderstorms begin
And papa hikes out we stay in
My mother's awful glad she's got
A boy that loves her such a lot!

BREAD CAST ON THE WATERS

Romance of a Maiden Who Lacked Common Sense.

One hot day many years ago a boy lay sleeping beside a road leading to the town of Chicago. Little Jane Trevor happened to pass and stopped to look at him. Harold Gwynne was fourteen and Jenny was ten. Harold was an orphan, making his way to the city to find some means of making a living. Coming to a patch of soft grass under a tree just without the fence that inclosed Jenny's humble home, he threw himself on his back and fell asleep.

That very morning Jenny had received a silver dollar with which to purchase a new doll and a dress for it and had started out to make her purchases. She had no sooner shut the gate behind her than she saw Harold. There was a troubled look on the young face even in sleep, and his cheeks were pale and thin. One arm was stretched out, with the palm of the hand turned up. Jenny was not a practical child. Indeed, she had a great deal more heart than head or she never would have yielded to the impulse to give up her beautiful new doll and bestow her dollar on the sleeping boy. That is what she did, putting the coin in his open palm very softly, then stealing away to watch from behind a tree how he would act when he woke up.

Now, Harold, unlike Jenny, had on his shoulders a practical head. A successful business man had once told him that he could never make a fortune unless he had money to make it with. He had fallen asleep thinking how to get some money in order to make more money. In his sleep he saw a little figure approach and deposit something in his hand, which he in some way confused with what he was dreaming of—capital.

When he awoke before changing his position he looked at his palm, where the silver dollar was shining.

Jenny was beside herself with glee at seeing him start up, close his fingers on the coin, look about him, then at the coin. Thrusting it in his pocket, he got up and started briskly in the direction of the city. Jenny returned to the house happy at having made the strange boy happy. That night she was treated to a scolding from her father, who declared that she had no common sense.

* * * * * * *

Fifteen years passed. Jane Trevor had lost her father and her mother. She had inherited a little money from them, but her father's prediction had been verified. She gave away all her cash and, having nothing with which to buy bread, had put a sign on her little home showing that it was for sale.

One afternoon a carriage stopped at the gate, and a gentleman alighted and knocked at the door. It was opened by Jane herself.

"I notice that this place is on the market, and I called to inquire the price," he said.

Jane invited him to enter. "I think," she said, "I ought to get a thousand dollars for it."

"H'm," said the man, "a thousand dollars. I'll give you five hundred."

"What would you want with such a place?" asked Jane.

"Years ago, when I was a friendless boy, I received a piece of money in this place. I invested it and reinvested it and its accumulations until I made a large fortune."

Jane's eyes opened wide.

"You are the boy"— She stopped short.

"That fell asleep"—

"Under that tree, with your arm stretched out and your palm open?"

"And you are the girl"—

"That dropped my silver dollar into it and"—

"Made my fortune."

"Got a scolding from my father, who said that I had no common sense and would eventually land in the poorhouse."

"So that dollar came from you?"

"It did."

"Very well. The first thing I have to do is to return it with interest."

"It was a gift. I'll take neither it nor interest."

"When I came here I determined to buy the place where I had received my capital if it cost ten times its value. Its value you haven't the 'common sense' to appreciate. The city is growing this way, and this lot is worth $5,000. Ten times $5,000 is $50,000. There, if you wish you can stick me for $50,000."

"It isn't worth any such sum. Besides, you are trying to induce me to accept repayment for the dollar I gave a poor boy. That I will never do."

Harold Gwynne, with all his capacity, found himself checked by a woman who had no common sense.

"How would you like," he said presently, "to be my dispenser of charities?"

"I would like it very much."

"You may enter upon your duties as soon as you like."

With this the capitalist departed. The next day Jane Trevor received a bank book showing $50,000 to her credit, with instructions to distribute it among the poor during the year. Each year thereafter she receved a like amount and was happy in being the instrument of making others happy. Finally Harold Gwynne convinced her that the plan would work better if she were his wife, and she married him.

Milady's Mirror

Sports Help Good Looks.

The best exercises for women, says a physical director in a girls' college, are those that are simply good fun and have no such special object as the winning of a match.

I would not for worlds forbid women to play games like tennis, hockey and golf, provided that they will not take them seriously.

The two essentials of any form of physical exercise are that it should be enjoyable and that it should be rhythmic. If you enjoy thoroughly, your muscles may get fatigued, but your nerve force will not get exhausted, and if the exercise is rhythmic, if it goes with a swing that brings every muscle of the body into play, then the fatigue will be that glorious, glowing laxness of body.

The secret of that swing, of that rhythm, is this: The body must move the limbs and not the limbs the body. Watch a fine walker, a fine oarsman, a fine jumper. It is always the body that lifts and impels the limb. There, indeed, you have the secret of grace in every action of life—you must make a gesture with your whole body, with your whole will.

A great weakness of golf, as of most other games played with a handle, is that the clubs must be swung on the right side of the body.

Instead of correcting the unwise preference we give to the right hand, such games accentuate it whereby one set of muscles (and one part of the brain) are developed at the expense of another, while the unvaried swing from right to left puts the body out of poise.

Hockey, too, has this fault (though its rhythm is more varied and continuous) and has the additional one of a low crouched attitude which cramps the organs and impedes the breathing.

Tennis is some ways finer. This more than any other ball game exercises every part of the body harmoniously. Its poses and gestures are many and varied; the player gets a quick eye, a lightning flick of the wrist, the instantaneous speed of a cat on the pounce, the power to hit with arm and body curled or far extended, and, if he will and is wise, he may hold the racket indifferently in his right hand or his left.

Unfortunately, though the rhythm is continuous, it is jerky, and, though the gestures are varied, few of them are noble—a tennis player rarely looks dignified—while, when the game is played well, the nervous tension (for women at least) is apt to be too great.

Fencing is too fine an exercise to be ignored. It gives sureness of poise, lightness of limb, grace of carriage and a quickness of eye and of wrist far greater than tennis gives. It commonly shares with golf the unwise preference for the right hand (though some are wise enough to fence with either hand), and it tends to overdevelop the muscles of the wrist and arm.

As to horse riding, there is no sport more exhilarating. There is nothing in motion more splendid than the free movement of the brave creature under you, his quick response to hand or foot, the mingled sense of hazard and security, the sense of being launched in air, the flashing picture of the way and the quick whistle of the wind.

But riding may be overdone, even by strong women. The woman who rides to hounds is a fine picture on horseback, but she is not always graceful on foot.

Brushing the Teeth.

In brushing the teeth use the brush downward for the upper teeth and from the gums upward for the lower teeth. By this method the bristles go between the teeth as well as over the front and sides. The teeth always must be recognized for what they are—invaluable adjuncts to both beauty and health. Consequently no pains are too great to secure perfect cleanliness of the teeth and mouth. If there is too much acidity in the system the teeth will decay quickly and much suffering will be entailed. To counteract this an alkaline dentifrice should be used.

If the teeth are yellow or show discolored spots a little powdered pumice stone can be used. It should be slightly moistened so that it will adhere to the orange wood stick with which it is rubbed on the spots. After brushing the teeth an antiseptic mouth wash should be used.

Fat Women Must Avoid Tight Clothes.

The roly poly fat woman, short and dumpy; the very tall big woman who is fatter than she wants to be and all the other types of stout women are clamoring for the costume which will give them long lines. The well dressed stout woman learned long ago that if she would look her best she must avoid tight clothes. She must also ignore the costume that is conspicuous, whether it is the fabric, the color or the design which makes it so, says the Woman's Home Companion.

Soft materials which drape easily, striped fabrics where the stripe is not too pronounced and neutral colors are all things which the stout woman should consider in planning her clothes. Purple, navy blue, the darkest of browns and greens and deep toned taupes are all becoming and appropriate colors for the very stout woman.

SUPERIOR COURT

Cases Pending, in Progress, Settled, With Interesting Details to San Mateo County Folks

Jefferson Moore, executor of the estate of J. J. Moore, deceased, has filed a petition for leave to compromise the claim of Harry C. Warren, amounting to $1432.50, for the sum of $4000.

The case of B. Cavalli against Leonard M. Searss et al, which has been pending for some time, has been dismissed, the notice of dismissal having been filed in the County Clerk's office last Thursday.

The defendants in the case of Frank H. Poor vs. the W. P. Fuller Co. have filed notice that they would appeal from the verdict rendered on October 10 in favor of the plaintiff for $3000. Poor was injured by a box coming down a chute at the company's paint works in South San Francisco on July 3, 1912. The jury brought in a verdict for $3000. Poor sued for $10,000.

The defendants in the case of the Halfmoon Bay Land Co. vs. S. H. Cowell et al have filed notice in the County Clerk's office of an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision rendered May 1 by Judge Buck.

C. Modena and others have begun a suit againnst John Souza and others to enjoin the latter from using all the water of San Gregorio creek. Two of the plaintiffs rent land on the stream from R. C. Merrill and others rent from John McKay and Frank Montevaldo. They raise artichokes, which are irrigated with water from the creek. Since May the defendants have diverted the water to the detriment of the renters, who now seek to enjoin the defendants from using all the water. Plaintiffs also ask damages in the sum of $20,000, claiming that their crops have been damaged to that extent.

Margaret A. Chandler vs. Asa T. Weeks—Notice of motion to retex costs continued to November 20.

F. H. Poor vs. W. P. Fuller Co.—Notice of motion to retax costs submitted.

Mary A. Tobin vs. Henry W. Brown et al—Order to show cause continued to November 6.

Elizabeth Campbell vs. P. J. Campbell—Notice of motion for maintenance dropped from calendar.

People vs. Fred Levy—Information dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

Thos. J. Brady vs. L. S. Reading—Motion to strike out granted.

PROBATE MATTERS

W. D. Smith of Alameda has filed the last will and testament of William B. Kreger, who died October 17 at the Peninsula Hospital in Palo Alto. Deceased resided at San Carlos. The estate consists of personal property valued at $5000 and real estate worth $10,000. The value of the estate exceeds $15,000. The only heir is the wife of the deceased, Martha Kreger, aged 81 years. She consents to have W. D. Smith administer upon the estate. The annual income from the property is $900. Mr. Kreger was a contractor and builder who maintained a summer home at San Carlos for over 20 years.

Last Thursday Frank Steele of Santa Rosa filed the last will and testament of Effie M. Dickerman, who died at Pescadero October 25, 1913, at the age of 63 years. The estate consists of money in bank, money loaned on mortgages, stocks and other personal property valued at $10,000 and real estate in San Mateo, Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo counties of an unknown value. The will was executed October 24, 1913, and the subscribing witnesses were Carl J. Coburn and C. V. Thompson. The heirs at law are Flora G. Steele, a daughter, and G. H. Steele, a brother, both of whom reside in San Mateo county. All the property is left to the daughter of the deceased. Frank Steele was named as executor. The estate is probably worth about $50,000.

BUILDING CONTRACTS

The following building contracts have been filed in the County Recorder's office:

C. A. Ingerson agrees to do the carpentry, mill work, ventilators, stairs, electrical work, joiners' and marble work on the new south wing addition to the Sacred Heart Academy at Menlo Park in 130 days for $39,900. The structure is to be a three-story brick building. Frank Stock, Peter Stock and John Stock are to do the tinning and galvanized sheet iron work on the building in 40 days for $5015. R. G. Graham is to do the slating work in 15 days for $910.

A. Dahlberg agrees to erect for Mrs. A. C. Williamson of Philadelphia a two and one-half story building in Menlo Oaks, the Coleman tract, in 90 days for $4692.

REALTY TRANSFERS

North Fair Oaks Land Co. to Maria Richardson, lots 21 and 22, block 20, North Fair Oaks.

Ansel M. Easton and wife to Jos. E. Derham, lot 9, block 11, Lomita Park.

Owners Realty Co. to Marie E. Nagan, lots 22, 23 and 24, block 1, Oakleigh Park tract.

F. M. Cook et al to Harry T. Kolp, lot 10, block 1, Stumbaugh Street Addition.

Ocean Shore Development Co. to Joel Kloss, lot 22, block 10, Marine View Terrace.

Geo. H. Irving to C. C. Bradford, lot 10, block 3, Menlo Oaks.

Geo. Hahn and H. W. Berkhardt to G. Hirt, lot 7, block 20, Resum Union Park.

R. H. Smith to G. B. Fitzgerald, lots 40, 7 and 41, block 6, Huntington Park.

Milton S. Brown to Sadie Dixon, lot 14, block 124, South San Francisco.

R. H. Brown and wife to R. J. Loughery, lots 3 and 4, block 3, Wellesley Park.

Thos. A. Fultonn and wife to John McConvey, lot 15, block 1, Central addition to San Mateo.

Bowie Estate Co. to same, lot 16, block 1, same map.

C. Walther and wife to Luigi Boitanon, southwesterly portion lot 50, San Mateo Park.

Hensley-Smith Co. to J. O'Croum, lot 19, lbock 19, San Pedro Terrace.

Burlingame Grove Co. to A. Kreft, lot 30, block 17, Burlingame Grove tract.

Edna Albrecht to Eliza Albrecht, lot 28, block 17, Crocker Tract.

Eliza Albrecht to Mary Ballser et al, lot 28, block 17, Crocker tract.

San Mateo Land Association to Mary R. Nelson, lot 7, block 9, San Mateo Heights.

Ernest R. Lilienthal and wife to Bank of South San Francisco, portion lots 1 and 2, block 125, South San Francisco.

Same to W. H. Coffinberry, portion lots 1 and 2, block 125, South San Francisco.

Doyle Estate Co. to J. E. Fitzgerald, lot 9, Ringwood Park, Menlo.

M. Benntee to Mary R. Mattos, lot 4, Correia's addition to Pescadero.

H. D. Newhouse to Peter Harvey, lots 35 and 36, block 2, North Millbrae.

P. Thompson to Emmie C. Thompson, lots 34, 39 and 40, Burlingame Heights.

P. Thompson to Emmie C. Thompson, lot 2, block 10; lot 10, block 1, and lot 1, block 4, Easton Addition to Burlingame.

F. S. Barker to Rauer's Law and Collection Co., lot 40, block 78, Montara tract.

Redwood Highlands Co. to Lulu L. Murch, lots 19 and 20, block 45, Redwodo Highlands.

Frank L. Keller and wife to Jas. H. Lyons, Sec. Ld. Tp.3 S., R. 6 W., M. D. M., 62 acres.

Jennie Bickford to D. C. Scanlan, portion lots 4 and 6, block 4, Burlingame Land Co.

John A. Boyd and wife to O. H. Mennet, lot 10, block H, Boyd & Kent addition.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Matthew Deak, aged 33, and Bertha Fabian, aged 20, both of San Francisco.

Peter Canzine, aged 29, and Mary Garbini, aged 23, both of San Francisco.

Charles H. Spencer, aged 21, and Ellen Swanson, aged 20, both of Oakland.

Philip Rahtjen, aged 41, Belvedere, Marin county, and Mary E. Fitzhugh, aged 28, San Francisco.

Caesar Rodoni, aged 35, and Inez Wangsgard, aged 19, both of San Francisco.

Norman Mainwaring, aged 26, and Esther Kloch, aged 20, both of Modesto.

Berdine C. Baker, aged 44, and Grace E. Dunbar, aged 28, both of San Jose.

Max S. Soley, aged 31, San Francisco, and Stella Burris, aged 25, San Jose.

APPRAISERS APPOINTED

Judge Cabaniss appointed Antone Sturla, E. Biggio and R. F. Chilcott appraisers of the estate of Michael Morrissey, deceased.

Judge Cabaniss appointed E. E. Holbrook inheritance tax appraiser to appraise the property of the estate of Maria A. Castro in San Benito county.

Going Some

These be galloping times: the Constitution of the United States has been amended twice within a year; the ancient empire of China has become a republic; the 400-year-old project of a Panama Canal has become a reality; Theodore Roosevelt has drawn out of York State politics and run away, and the banned Japanese were invited to furnish the piece de resistance for a San Francisco festival.—San Francisco Star.

REDWOOD CITY RUMBLINGS

Miss Pearl Steele of Pescadero is spending a few days with friends in Redwood City.

About forty music lovers went down to Stanford to attend the first concert of the Peninsula Musical Association.

The young ladies of St. Margaret's Guild will give a social dance on Saturday evening, November 11, at the Forrester's Hall.

Miss Dollie Bacon has gone to Portland to make her home there. She is much missed by her many Redwood City friends.

County Recorder Harold Heiner and his young son, Duncan, were at Pescadero Tuesday. Mrs. Heiner is visiting friends at Hollister.

A pool tournament began at Crosby's Friday evening and will continue for ten days, closing Monday evening, November 10, when the contest will be decided.

The Stauffer Chemical Company has leased its salt beds for a duck preserve to the Pelican Gun Club, the members of which are composed principally of local hunters.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Cloud were in Pacific Grove and Hollister attending teachers institutes Monday and Tuesdday of last week. Mr. Cloud addressed the teachers at their meetings.

Mrs. J. E. Ensor, Past Matron of Sequoia Chapter, Eastern Star, was notified last week by the Worthy Grand Matron that she had been appointed district deputy for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Byers of San Jose were in Redwood City Thursday visiting friends. Mrs. Byers lived in Redwood for most of her life and before her second marriage, was the widow of S. H. Cronk.

Judge J. C. Springer, a graduate of Stanford, and for many years a judge in the Philippines, will open a law office in this city. He has leased the Wentworth residence for his family. He will have offices on Broadway.

John D. Gish, the well known attorney, has opened an office in Redwood City. Mr. Gish has practised in the courts of San Francisco for many years, making a record as a lawyer of ability. He maintains a fine home at Woodside.

Mrs. J. E. Hartley returned last week from a trip through the northwest. Mrs. Hartley was away two months and during her travels spent some time in British Columbia, Seattle, Portland and Coos Bay. She contemplates taking a trip to the Orient during the winter.

Mrs. Abbott, who has been at the Hotel Sequoia for the past two months with her brother, A. J. Fromm, left last week for Japan, where she will remain until February. Mrs. Abbott has traveled extensively and is accompanied on this trip by a lady friend from New York.

That the Japanese are rapidly learning American methods was evidenced last week when the local chrysanthemum growers shipped 1000 dozen choice blooms to San Francisco. Finding that the market was glutted, the Nipponese actually destroyed the flowers in order that there might be a good market the following day. The Japanese growers here every morning ship many thousands of the blooms to the city.

Miss Emma Holden and Miss Jessie Fitzpatrick held a progressive Hallowe'en party last Thursday evening. Part of the evening was spent at the home of Miss Holden and part at the home of Miss Fitzpatrick. The decorations at both places were novel and consisted of grinning pumpkins and other expressions of the occasion. Dancing and games were indulged in until a late hour, when refreshments were served.

Menlo Park Flower Show

The annual flower show of the Menlo Park Horticultural Society was held last Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The exhibition of orchids attracted epecial attention. Mrs. J. B. Coryell of Atherton entered 100 plants from her collection. Louis Stern, G. E. Cartoni of Oakland and others exhibited specimens.

In the chrysanthemum display there were 50 separate groups. S. E. Slade had in his display one plant with 155 blossoms. The largest chrysanthemum shown measured over 15 inches in diameter.

From the Coryell greenhouses were many tropical plants and ferns which have been transplanted from the banks of the Amazon.

Among the exhibitors were: Chas. Templeton Crocker, J. B. Coryell, Louis Stern, J. A. Carboni, Mrs. Jennie Crocker Whitman, H. L. Goertzhaim, Moses Heller, Lynch Nursery, Chas. G. Lathrop, Franklin Mills, E. W. McClellan, Martin & Forbes of Portland, J. LeRoy Nichol, E. S. Heller, C. R. Walter, S. E. Slade and E. J. McCutchen.

God intends man and woman to wed, and sometimes the devil seems to co-operate.

TWO WISE MEN DIFFER

The Attorney General has ruled that women cannot legally sit on trial juries. Judge Buck, of the San Mateo County Superior Court, evidently does not accept Mr. Webb's dictum as a sound exposition of law.

The law is always what the Supreme Court decides that the Legislature ought to have meant it to be, and the Supreme Court has not yet spoken upon the issue. But until it does, we shall risk reversal and applaud Judge Buck's views and practice.—Examiner.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS ATTENTION

The Index has for sale a first-class 19-inch paper cutter, almost new, at a bargain; also several hundred pounds of body type in fine condition, that is no longer needed since the installation of our Linotype, and will be sold in cases for 15 to 20 cents per pound, according to size.

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IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 21, 1913

To San Francsco		Fr. San Francisco	
Leave San Mateo	Arrive S. F.	Leave S. F.	Arrive San Mateo
AM	AM	AM	AM
* 5 48	6 30	x 6 30	7 04
6 24	7 30	* 7 05	7 43
* 6 44	7 25	8 10	8 46
6 59	7 35	9 00	9 32
* 7 22	8 00	10 40	11 17
* 7 48	8 20	11 40	PM
8 09	8 40	PM	12 17
* 8 27	9 00	1 20	1 57
9 05	9 40	* 2 10	2 54
9 36	10 10	x 3 00	3 32
11 05	11 40	3 25	3 55
11 57	PM	4 20	4 54
PM	12 30	* 5 05	5 40
12 46	1 25	* 5 25	5 58
2 45	3 25	5 40	6 16
3 25	4 00	* 6 00	6 35
4 58	5 30	x 6 30	7 04
5 10	5 45	x 8 10	8 44
6 50	7 20	10 05	10 39
7 03	7 45	11 45	12 20
7 28	8 00		
8 32	9 05		
11 23	11 55		

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

TAXES 1913

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Books of the County of San Mateo (real and personal) for the fiscal year 1913, have been received and the taxes on all personal property and one-half of the taxes on all real property are now due and payable and will be delinquent on the

Last Monday in November, 1913, at 6 o'clock P. M.

And unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. If the said first installment of taxes be not paid before the Last **Monday in April, 1914**, at 6 P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. The remaining one-half of the taxes on real property will be payable on or after the **First Monday in January**, Next thereafter, and be delinquent on the **Last Monday in April, 1914**, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

If deed to your property was not recorded before March 1st, 1913, your name will not appear on assessment roll this year.

I will be in attendance to receive taxes at the following places and times:

Pescadero, Wednesday, October 22d, at Swanton House, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

San Gregorio, Thursday, October 23d, at E. Montevaldo's, during forenoon.

Halfmoon Bay, Saturday, October 25th, at Bank of Halfmoon Bay, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

South San Francisco, Wednesday, October 29th, at Town Hall, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

San Bruno, Thursday, October 30th, at Justice Court Room, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Daly City, Saturday, November 1st, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Colma, Monday, November 3d, at Belli's Store, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Burlingame, Wednesday, November 5th, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

San Mateo, Friday and Saturday, November 7th and 8th, at City Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

First Installment Taxes Delinquent November 24, at 6 p. m.

Address all communications regarding State and County taxes to

A. McSWEENEY,
County Tax Collector, San Mateo County.
REDWOOD CITY, CAL.